The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

The Germans Sharing Their Stores With the Parisians.

Great Distress Owing to Tardy Communication.

Latest Details of the Armistice and Capitulation.

CONSTERNATION AT WILHELMSHOEHE.

Another Adjournment of the London Conference.

The Papal Guarantees Debate in the Italian Deputies.

PARIS.

Postal Communication Reopened with London—The Germans Dividing their Stores with the Citizens—Great Distress—Food Moving Forward—Reported Suicide of Another French General.

LONDON, Jan. 31—2¼ P. M.—Postal communication between London and Paris has been reopened.

The Prussians are driving cattle into Paris to feed the inhabitants.

BISMARCK has notified the British Foreign Office that the Dieppe line alone is at present available for the transportation of provisions to Paris, but that until sufficient supplies can be received, the Germans will share their stores with the citizens.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 30.—The distress in Paris is very great, and the destruction of the railways impedes the revictualing of the city. The Germans are meanwhile supplying articles of the first necessity from their own stores.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30.—Immense quantities of provisions have been forwarded to Paris, and great efforts are being made to restore the railways. The Soissons line will be repaired in forty-eight hours, and the direct route in eight days. The capitulation of Paris has caused a feeling of stupor in the north of France.

LONDON, Jan. 31—6 A. M.—All the rivers and railroads have been opened for the transportation of food to Paris.

The Forty-sixth Prussian Regiment has occupied Fort du Mont Valérien.

LONDON, Jan. 31—3½ P. M.—The *Echo du Nord* asserts that a General of the Army of Paris has committed suicide. No name is given.

THE ARMISTICE.

Stipulations—Terms of Surrender of Paris—Disposition of the French—Resistance Urged at Lyons—Consternation at Wilhelmshoehe.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The armistice in France begins instantly at Paris, and three days later in the Departments, and expires at noon of Feb. 19. The line of division between the German and French forces separates into two portions each of the Departments of Calvados and Orne. The Germans hold those of the Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Loire-et-Cher, Loiret and Yonne. The neighborhood of the Jura is excepted from the provisions of the armistice, which includes the naval forces of both Powers in all parts of the world.

The terms of the capitulation are, that the prisoners of war are to remain in Paris during the armistice, having first surrendered their arms. The National Guard and Gendarmes are to retain their arms, as are also the Police. All Francs-Tireurs are to be disbanded. German prisoners are to be exchanged. The public funds are to remain in Paris.

A recent dispatch reports that consternation has been caused at Wilhelmshoehe by the news of the proposition to convoke the Constituent Assembly of France.

LILLE, Jan. 30.—The armistice has astounded the people of the north of France. Though the general impression is rather favorable than otherwise, there is a feeling of uncertainty as to the future and a desire to wait for the conditions of peace before deciding upon plans for the future.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 30.—The Municipality of Lyons appears to maintain its resistance to the Germans, and has sent a deputation to Bordeaux to urge the adoption of general measures for the same object.

Demonstrations have occurred in several French towns against both the armistice and any mutilation of the territory of France.

Conditions Carried Out Without Interruption—Rigid Passport System—Gambetta Making Anxious Inquiries.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The execution of the terms of the Convention between FAVRE and BISMARCK proceeded yesterday without interruption.

The Germans will enforce rigid passport regulations during the armistice.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 30.—M. GAMBETTA forwarded a dispatch by telegraph, today, to M. FAVRE, at Versailles, requesting him to break the silence maintained by the Paris Government; to state the name of the Minister whose coming to Bordeaux has been announced, and the motives of the delay in his movements; and to give precise information respecting the condition of Paris.

Prince Frederick Charles Asks Chanzy if He Regards It as Binding.

LE MANS, Jan. 31.—Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has communicated the stipulations of the armistice to Gen. CHANZY, and asks whether he regards them as binding on him.

Bismarck to Return to Germany After the Assembly Meet—The Emperor William Going Back at Once—Bonapartists and Bismarck.

LONDON, Jan. 31—12½ A. M.—Count BISMARCK will leave France after the meeting of the National Assembly at Bordeaux. The early return of the Emperor WILLIAM to Berlin is expected. There is a report that he will start today, (Tuesday,) but it has not as yet been authenticated.

LONDON, Jan. 31—6 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch, published in the London *Times* of this morning, says the negotiations of the Bonapartists with Count BISMARCK have taken an important turn.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

A French Movement South of the Loire Checked—Bourbaki Surrounded.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—As the French forces were again advancing south of the Loire, the Prussians destroyed the bridge of Blois. This stopped the advance, and the French subsequently retreated southward.

The Fourth Prussian Reserve took 200 prisoners at Pattevant.

Gen. MANTEUFFEL incloses the army of BOURBAKI on the Swiss frontier. He overtook the retreating French west of Pontarlier, and captured Chappoy and Sombrecourt with 3,000 prisoners and six pieces of artillery.

It is reported that the Germans have invested Abbeville notwithstanding the armistice.

Germans in America: Rejoicing Over the Capitulation of Paris.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Germans of this city are making arrangements to celebrate the fall of Paris.

ERIE, Penn., Jan. 31.—Fifty guns were fired by the Germans of this city, this afternoon, in honor of peace being conquered by the German arms on French soil. An enthusiastic mass-meeting was also held this evening to commemorate the same event.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—The Germans are rejoicing to-night over the success of their countrymen in France. Large demonstrations will be made to-night and to-morrow night in Covington. A meeting was also held here to-night to prepare for a grand celebration of the German victories.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30.—The Germans are jubilant over the European news. A salute of 100 guns was fired this P. M., and a torch-light procession paraded to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The Germans celebrated the fall of Paris today. Between four and five thousand formed and marched in procession. The houses were illuminated. The whole city appears to have taken part in the rejoicing.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Another Postponement of the Conference—Papal Guarantees in Italy—Emperor William and the Pope—Portuguese Politics.

LONDON, Jan. 31—2¼ P. M.—The reassembling of the Conference has been again postponed, in consequence of the illness of Earl GRANVILLE.

FLORENCE, Jan. 31.—The debate in Parliament on the Papal guarantees has closed. An explanation was made by the Government that the responsibilities it proposed to assume toward the Pope were virtually the same as those adopted by the advice of CAVOUR with relation to the liberties of the Church, and that the practical effect of this policy would be to exempt the Pope from subjection to any temporal authority.

ROME, Jan. 30.—Herr VON ARNIM, German Ambassador at Rome, has presented to the Pope an autograph letter from the Emperor WILLIAM, thanking His Holiness for his peace counsels and expressing conciliatory views. No reference is made to the temporal power.

LISBON, Jan. 30.—The Marquis DE AVILA is endeavoring to complete the formation of the new Cabinet. The Bishop of Nyen has withdrawn from the Ministry.

American and English Sailors Rowing in Havre—The Former Win—The Bolton Cotton-Spinners—Billiards in London.

LONDON, Jan. 31—6 A. M.—The *Times* of today has an account of a race in the harbor of Havre, between the cutter of the United States war steamer *Shenandoah* and that of the British war steamer *Helicon*. The race was won by the American crew in the fastest time on record for contests of that description.

LONDON, Jan. 31—Evening.—The cotton-spinners of Bolton have conceded an advance of five per cent. on the wages of their workmen.

An interesting game of billiards was played in St. James' Hall last night between ROBERTS and BENNETT. The former won by 263 points, after a contest of three and a half hours.

Liederkranz Jubilee—Celebrating the Fall of Paris.

The Liederkranz Society, last night, was assembled at Liederkranz Hall, to celebrate the surrender of the French capital, by what is called a "Commers." It was a glorious jollification, and an opportunity for the humorists of the Society to let loose a vast amount of wit and satire at the expense of the defeated French. Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER presided, and in his opening remarks alluded to the situation in terms of conciliation, expressing a hope that the French nation after the conclusion of the war would pursue a career different from that of the past, in which, by its overbearing pride and ambition, it had constantly been disturbing the peace of Europe. On motion of Mr. WM. STEINWAY, a toast was offered "To the German Armies," which was responded to with thundering effect, whereupon the famous song of fraternity, "Ecce Quam Bonum," and the German war chorus, "Die Wacht am Rhein," were rendered by the vocalists of the Society, under the direction of Mr. PAUR. The jollification was continued until a late hour, and during the evening a considerable quantity of the national beverage was consumed, which, as a matter of course, is indispensable at such an affair as a Commers. A collection taken up in the meantime, in aid of those suffering from the effects of the war, yielded $150.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

At a special meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, last evening, H. D. LAPAUGH President, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District, as well as of other districts in this City, acting under the auspices of the Republican State Central Committee, and in pursuance of the recommendation contained in a circular issued by a committee of twelve appointed by the Republican County Convention, of which Hon. WILLIAM ORTON was Chairman, abstained from electing delegates to a General Committee of the City of New-York for the year 1871; and

Whereas, It operates to the manifest injury of the Republican Party not to have an organized authoritative General Committee for the City; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly urge upon the Republican State Central Committee to complete, at the earliest possible moment, the measures for the reorganization of the party in this City, as one of the most important duties intrusted to that Committee.

Resolved, That the President of this Association is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the State Central Committee, attested by the officers of the Association.

After the meeting adjourned, a campaign Grant Club was formed.

Attempted Murder in a Gambling-House—Escape of the Assailant.

About 11 o'clock last night a party of three men entered the gambling-house of CHARLES HOFFMAN, known as the Café de Cuba, at No. 32 Bayard-street, and acted in a very disorderly and turbulent manner. The proprietor attempted to put the gang out of his place, when one of the ruffians, known to the Police as "BIG MIKE," drew a pistol and fired at HOFFMAN. As the bullet missed its mark, MIKE drew a knife and succeeded in stabbing HOFFMAN in the shoulder, inflicting a painful but not a dangerous wound. The Tenth Ward Police arrested two of the gang named respectively JOHN CONNERS and DANIEL WALLACE, but "BIG MIKE" escaped. He is too well known, however, to long avoid arrest. Police-Surgeon HUTCHINSON dressed HOFFMAN's wound and sent the patient home.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

The Swatara at Santiago—Surrender of More Insurgent Chiefs and Soldiers—A Supposed Filibuster Expedition.

HAVANA, Jan. 31, via LAKE CITY, Jan. 31.—The United States steamer *Swatara* arrived at Santiago de Cuba yesterday. All well....Official dispatches announce the voluntary surrender, on Saturday, of the insurgent chief, ANDRES DOMINQUES, with four officers, seventy-two men armed with rifles, together with sixteen families. A party of fishermen saw lights off the coast of Mantua, in the Vuelta Abago District. They are supposed to have been the lights of some filibustering expedition. Nothing has been seen of them since. The insurgent Captain, SANTA PEREZ, with thirteen men, have surrendered to Major ARAGON. Reports from Nuevitas announce the surrender of the insurgent chief PERDOMO, the successor of MADRINAL, and 119 men.

TROUBLE IN ARKANSAS.

Difficulties in the Senate—The Course of the Lieutenant-Governor in Swearing in Brown as Senator—An Effort in the House to Impeach Him—Bloodshed Apprehended.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 31.—The *Avalanche* has a special dispatch, dated yesterday, which says that since the meeting of the Convention nothing of interest has occurred. Much interest is manifested by all classes in the swearing of BROOKS on Thursday, by the Lieutenant-Governor. From 12 o'clock M. on Sunday, until midnight, the Clayton men were in caucus. Even the Governor, Supreme and Circuit Court Judges were present deliberating as to the proper course to pursue. The friends of JOHNSON seemed to know that some trap would be sprung upon them today. Before the hour for the Senate to convene, the Chief of Police, with his entire force, marched into the Senate Chamber, and the men were posted in advantageous positions in the galleries and lobby. By whose order they came no one seemed to know, and the Lieutenant-Governor alone authorized the call. Such aid had not been asked for. Radical Senator, looked grave and thoughtful, as though some desperate deed was about to be done. When 11 o'clock arrived, the Lieutenant-Governor not appearing, Mr. MALLORY called the Senate to order, and on his motion the body adjourned until to-morrow. It was understood that the Police were present to eject Mr. BROOKS by force if he attempted to enter the Chamber, but he did not appear. After the Senate adjourned the House was convened, and the journals were read. Immediately Mr. HAZELTINE, Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into malfeasance in office of any officers in the Executive or Judicial Departments of the State, arose to a privileged question and submitted a report with articles of impeachment against the Lieutenant-Governor for high crimes and misdemeanors because of his conduct in swearing Mr. BROOKS as Senator over Mr. MEADE. Objections were raised that before taking his seat, and before the question had been stated by the Chair, he moved the previous question; and several members raised the point of order that the resolution could not be entertained now, but, under the rules, must be laid over for one day. The Speaker, however, ruled all out of order; and, without permitting any members to say anything, ordered the roll to be called. The result was 38 to 39. So the previous question was not ordered. The people in the lobby and gallery immensely applauded when the result was arrived at. The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow, amid shouts of applause. Cheer after cheer was raised in the hall and the outside, both among the members and among the spectators. This is the first defeat the Governor's party has yet sustained. From the present signs you need not be surprised to learn that all these troubles will end in bloodshed. The passions of each party are strung to the highest pitch.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Hogs for Japan—Pork to be Introduced as Food.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Hitherto the Japanese Government has prohibited the raising of swine, as being impure; but recently it has decided that it is advisable to encourage the production of pork as an article of food, and has removed the prohibition. An agent of the Japanese Government arrived in California by the last steamer, to purchase stock on Government account. The steamer for Yokohama, to-morrow, carries 200 live hogs, the brig *Perry Edwards* 500, and the ship *St. Joseph* 200 more....The weather is fine and warm....Commodore S. E. WOODWORTH, United States Navy, second son of the author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," died here last night of typhoid fever, aged fifty-five years, leaving a widow and five children.... Nothing has been heard of the *Colorado*, from Panama, which is overdue....The special Government agent is making strong efforts to expose and bring to justice the attachés of the Custom-house implicated in black-mailing Chinese merchants, but with small prospects of success. The black-mailers evidently work together, and the Chinese are afraid to give their testimony against them for fear of persecution hereafter.

Arrival of the Captured German Bark at San Francisco—The Lower California Colonization Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The German bark *Gazelle*, captured off Iquique, arrived at Tahiti on the 28th December....RIVAS, the Mexican Consul, notifies the public that Magdalena Bay, in Lower California, is not a port of entry, and that any goods landed there are liable to confiscation. The brig *Curlew*, chartered by the Lower California Company, being refused a clearance for Magdalena Bay, has sailed without her papers. It is not probable that any more emigrants can be obtained from here.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Radical Changes in the City Government of St. Louis Proposed—The City and County to be Consolidated—The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31.—A bill was introduced into the Legislature, today, to consolidate the County and City of St. Louis under one Government, and extend the limits of the city so as to embrace the entire county. Many radical changes are proposed; several offices to be abolished, and the election offices materially reduced in number.

A bill providing for a Constitutional Convention was also introduced, and elicited considerable debate.

The Coal Mines—Meeting of Operators Called.

ASHLAND, Penn., Jan. 31.—The President of the Anthracite Board of Trade has just published a call to the coal operators of the Schylkill region to meet in Philadelphia on Thursday next. All the operators, whether connected with the local coal trade associations or not, are earnestly invited to be present, as measures of the greatest importance to the general trade will come before the meeting.

The Niagara Frontier Police—Efforts to Get up a Case.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The attempt to obtain traveling expenses and witness fees from the United States Government, by trumping up charges against Capt. CORNELIUS DONOHUE, of the Niagara Frontier Police, for preventing certain individuals from voting at the election on Nov. 8, 1870, failed for the third time today. United States Commissioner GORHAM refused to entertain the charge when it was first brought before him. Deputy Marshal TOLES then took the witnesses to Albany, but the Grand Jury refused to indict. Then, for the third time, the case was brought before United States Commissioner SHELDON, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Capt. DONOHUE, but after an examination which lasted two days, he was obliged to order the Captain's discharge.

THE WEST.

A Hotel in Kenosha, Wis., Destroyed by Fire—Several of the Inmates Burned to Death.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31.—A fire broke out at the Halliday House, Kenosha, Wis., this morning about 5 o'clock, and spread with great rapidity. The guests of the house were roused as rapidly as possible, but the fire spread so fast that it was impossible to visit all the rooms. Mrs. J. B. MERRILL and four children, occupying the front room on the second floor, were cut off from the stairway by the flames, and perished before assistance could reach them. OSMOND CAPRON and S. FULLER were rescued after being so badly burned that their recovery is very doubtful. H. R. CHASE was badly injured by jumping from the third-story window, and several others of the guests received slight wounds and burns. The charred remains of Mrs. MERRILL and her four children were taken from the ruins this afternoon. The cook of the hotel, EDWARD WOLLER, is missing, and it is feared he also has been burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Education and Law Libraries in Ohio—Death of a Prominent Citizen—Burning of an Old Hotel.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—The School Board took action to-night against the bill pending in the Ohio Legislature, allowing the appropriation of the past school fund for the aid of law libraries....Col. J. N. EASTHAM, an old and prominent citizen of Vincennes, died today at his residence.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—The old American House, in Painesville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this morning, and a building adjoining was torn down to prevent the spread of the flames. The property was owned by ELEASOR PARMLEY, of New-York, whose loss is from $8,000 to $10,000. The aggregate loss is about $15,000; partially insured.

The Galentine-Jones Homicide—Galentine Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31.—The jury in the case of Dr. GALENTINE, who shot Dr. JONES Oct. 8, for improper intimacy with his wife, returned a verdict, at 10½ o'clock to-night, of guilty of manslaughter.

The Holland Testimonial in Boston—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Every seat in the Globe Theatre was sold for the Holland Testimonial this afternoon, and the large audience manifested a hearty appreciation of the entertainments presented....Deacon WILLIAM WILLETT, a well-known and respected citizen, died today.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—An address of welcome and sympathy to the Irish exiles, was adopted by the Irish National Brotherhood of this city, and forwarded to New-York today.

COEYMANS, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Dr. W. T. VAN ORDEN, aged eighty-four years, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Greene County, died at his residence in New-Baltimore this afternoon.

THE GAINES CASE.

Its New Phases and Involvements—Decision in the District Court of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 26.

The decision of Judge COLLENS, sitting in place of Judge DUVIGNEAUD (recused) in the Second District Court, has given a new phase and involved in new complications the extraordinary litigation, which has been prosecuted with so much pertinacity and vigor by the lady claimant in this case for forty long years.

Judge COLLENS refuses to transfer to the United States Court a suit which has been brought in the Second District Court, having probate jurisdiction, to annul the probate of the will of DANIEL CLARK. It is this probate, recognizing Mrs. GAINES as the heir of DANIEL CLARK, upon which the judgments already rendered in favor of that lady rests. It is her title to the property against which she has obtained decrees. The judgment probating the will in her favor was rendered in 1856 by the Supreme Court, presided over by Chief-Justice MERRICK. It maintained the suppositious or destroyed will of 1813, the making and existence of which were proved orally.

Under this will Mrs. GAINES brought suits against the holders of the property, who had acquired under the will which was superseded by that of 1813, and recovered judgments that have been sent down to the Circuit Court of the United States to be executed. Meantime this new move is made by the parties defendant, or others holding by like titles, to have the original judgment probating the will in Mrs. GAINES' favor annulled and reversed. This is what is called an action of nullity, which Judge COLLENS decided cannot be transferred to the United States Court, but must be tried by the Court that rendered the judgment. If this action is not arrested and quashed by other exceptions, it must go on like the original suit, and reopen all the voluminous testimony, tedious discussion, and inexhaustible legal strategy which were employed in the original suit to probate the will. Mrs. GAINES, however, is confident of her ability to nip this proceeding in the bud by various pleas, not yet decided. Her able and ingenious counsel, inspired by her own wonderful spirit, energy and tenacity, will spare no skill, learning and zeal in urging these pleas.

It becomes us to limit ourselves to a statement of the facts of the case, without manifesting any bias or indicating any opinion on the questions involved. We can only express the hope that we may live to record the termination of this extraordinary litigation, and that the lady plaintiff may, in her latter days, be relieved of the anxieties and labors which she has borne for so many years with such singular heroism, fortitude and hopefulness.

OBITUARY.

Death of a California Pioneer.

Intelligence has just been received in this city announcing the death of Hon. JAMES McELROY, at San Francisco, Cal. The deceased was one of the early pioneers of the Golden State, having sailed thither in the steamer *Chesapeake*, in August, 1849. He was one year and one day in making the voyage. He became identified with the early history of San Francisco, and served in several public positions with honor and credit. He was widely known throughout California, and at the time of his death he held a prominent office in the Police Department at San Francisco. Hon. Mr. McELROY, Ex-Commissioner of Emigration of this City, is the only surviving brother of the deceased. The funeral solemnities were observed at San Francisco, and were attended by a large concourse of citizens, together with the entire Fire Department, the deceased having belonged to the Broderick Exempt Engine Company.

The Tehuantepec Railway and Ship Canal—Opening of Work.

Col. J. J. WILLIAMS, Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, telegraphed from Minatillan, via Vera Cruz and Havana, to the President of the Company in New-York, as follows:

MINATILLAN, Mexico, Jan. 20, 1871.

Myself and staff of engineers, with our instruments and camp equipage, were all safely landed from the United States steam ship-of-war *Nipsic*, Commander B. WILSON, after a very rough passage. The next day I met with the Commissioner representing the Mexican Government, and on the 9th inst., we inaugurated the commencement of the works by imposing ceremonies. The United States Consul and a part of Capt. SHUFELDT's command participated in the ceremonies, together with the Mexican officials and other notables.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON, a clerk in the register department of the Post-office, while attempting to descend from the gallery by an unfinished stairway, last night, fell head foremost to the floor beneath. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and subsequently removed to the Park Hospital. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

WASHINGTON.

Status of the Alabama Question—A Letter from President Baez—Spanish Claims—Income Tax Repeal—Mails to France and Germany—Repeal of the Test Oath—Tax on Spirits—Report on Patents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, today, for the first time at this session, had up the matter of the *Alabama* claims and the President's Message in regard thereto. The statement so industriously reiterated by the correspondent of one of your evening contemporaries, that the Committee has lately been considering highly-important overtures from Great Britain for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, is unqualifiedly false, and nearly every other utterance of the same party on the same subject, pretending to give details and propositions, is equally untrue. There is nothing new about the *Alabama* claims beyond this, that this Government has recently received additional evidence of the anxiety of Great Britain to settle these claims, that in consequence of this intelligence Gen. SCHENCK's departure has been delayed, in order that his instructions may be more fully and carefully prepared on this point, and that it is probable that he will be able to resume negotiations on the subject almost immediately on his arrival. Secretary FISH is now arduously engaged in the preparation of these instructions.

LETTER FROM BAEZ OF SAN DOMINGO.

The following letter from President BAEZ, of San Domingo, to a friend in this country, has just been received and will be read with interest:

RESIDENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE,
SAN DOMINGO, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1871.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I had the pleasure to receive by the steamer *Tybee*, your esteemed favor of the 31st of December, and I have read the interesting details it contains. The worthy and noble conduct of Gen. GRANT is beyond all praise. I am daily more pleased that Providence has placed me on relations with a person of his high qualities in the arduous and patriotic task of assuring the future of my country and of saving the principles of its civilization. His firmness, intelligence and deep convictions, lead me to hope that we shall triumph over the obstacles and calumnies of gratuitous enemies, both in the United States and at home, and over the men who comprehend no great, noble, generous idea, but only sordid calculations for their own personal interest. The brilliant and persuasive Message of President GRANT, which we have inserted in the official bulletin, has produced the most pleasing and favorable impression in the minds of the Dominicans, who have seen with enthusiasm the lofty idea which he has of his country, and his delicate manner of setting forth the advantages which the powerful American Union will gain from the annexation of this island. Where there is so much honor and tact at the same time, the result seems certain, since the means which will be used to obtain it will be in harmony with the prudence of the preparatory steps and measures. I am expecting the arrival of the Commission. Its appointment is a happy omen, and I do not doubt that its final report, based on truth, will produce the desired result. When one acts in good faith, without ulterior designs, and when there is no exaggeration in the reports, one cannot fail to gain by the evidence before which men like PERRY, HATCH and some others, who have prospered by trickery and calumny, will be unmasked.

BUENVENTURA BAEZ.

SETTLEMENT OF SPANISH CLAIMS.

The dispatch from Madrid, which alludes to the banquet and congratulations of Minister SICKLES over the successful accomplishment of a highly diplomatic negotiation, is explained by the fact that Gen. SICKLES, under instructions and powers sent him by the President and Secretary of State, has just concluded an important convention for the settlement of existing claims between this country and Spain, especially those growing out of the Cuban insurrection. This negotiation has been pending for some months, and has been a matter of much difficulty and delicacy. The convention will probably be sent to the Senate prior to adjournment.

THE FENIAN EXILES.

The House resolution inviting the Fenians to come to Washington to be toadied by Congressmen, was this morning, on motion of Senator POMEROY, referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for a report. The four gentlemen from New-York who have been down here some days "working" it through the House, who last night were "assured" that the Senate would concur today, who were going to New-York to-night to return next week with the "exiles," will find for the present, like *Othello*, "their occupation gone."

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Immediately after reading the records the Vice-President announced to the Senate the action of the House regarding the resolution of the Senate repealing the income tax. Mr. SCOTT moved a resolution calling for a committee of conference in accordance with the rules when the two Houses disagree about the mode of legislation. He made a brief speech, sustaining the right of the Senate to propose such legislation, and quoted the practice of the British Parliament, and several precedents from the legislation of Congress, to show that it was not a proposition to raise revenue within the meaning of the Constitution. Mr. SHERMAN hoped the Senate would agree to the Conference Committee without entering on a discussion of the merits of the question, which would take all day. Mr. WILLIAMS, however, differed from Mr. SCOTT, and replied to him, seeking to turn some of the precedents quoted against his position, and citing others to show that the House had some reason for its action. The Conference Committee was then agreed to, and Messrs. SCOTT, CONKLING and CASSERLY were appointed. When the request for a conference reached the House, a little flurry ensued, but it was finally agreed to, upon the express understanding that the conference was only upon the point of jurisdiction, and not upon the bill itself. Messrs. HOOPER, ALLISON and VOORHEES were appointed conferees on the part of the House, and thus constituted it does not seem likely that anything will be settled.

GRADES OF ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

The House bill abolishing the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral was returned from the Senate today with an amendment providing that this shall be done when the offices again become vacant. Gen. LOGAN moved to non-concur, because he wanted the same provision to apply to Rear-Admirals and Commodores, who, he said, were being appointed every day. The motion was agreed to.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Banking and Currency Committee today agreed to allow the Worthington National Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y., to change its location to Oneonta, and also to change its name to First National Bank of Oneonta. The sense of the Committee, though not yet formally expressed, is understood to be entirely favorable to the proposition to allow banks in large cities to extend the limit of circulation to $1,000,000.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

In Executive Session the nomination of Mr. DRUMMOND as Commissioner of the Land Office was considered at some length, but no vote was reached.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The armistice agreed on between the French and Germans enables the Hamburg line of steamers to resume its regular trips by the route through the English Channel. The vessels have, since the war, been making irregular trips, going around the north of Scotland, and carrying German mails only. The *Holsatia* is ready to leave New-York for its first trip since the fall of Paris, but in view of the inability of the *Batavia* of the Cunard line to leave on Thursday next, application is made to the Postmaster-General to permit the *Holsatia* to take the foreign mails for that day, which would have been carried by the *Batavia*. The reply is favorable, and she will be detained till Thursday, and will carry the mail for England, touching at Plymouth to leave it. The British Post-office Department will be informed by cable, so it may be prepared to receive the mail at that point.

REPEAL OF THE TEST OATH.

Gen. BUTLER reported from the Reconstruction Committee, this afternoon, the Senate bill which repeals the test oath, so far as all persons are concerned who went into the rebellion, and who are not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, and permits them to take the modified oath prescribed by the act of July 11, 1868. The bill was savagely attacked by some of the ultra-Southern Republicans, like MAYNARD and PORTER, and Gen. BUTLER did not seem to have much heart in its advocacy. It went over as unfinished business, and will be voted on to-morrow. It will probably pass.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

The Senate failed again today to reach a vote in the case of the Georgia Senators. Mr. STEWART's determination to make a few more remarks on the question resulted in a tedious and disgraceful display by Mr. SAULSBURY, against which the Senate was only able to protect itself by going into Executive Session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Thomas Adamson, Jr., to be Consul at Melbourne, Australia; Henry J. Zimmerman, to be Consul at Cordova, Argentine Republic; Chester W. Greene, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Massachusetts District; John C. Abercrombie, to be Surveyor of Customs at Burlington, Iowa; Charles F. Swift, to be Collector of Customs at Barnstable, Mass.; John H. Morrison, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in Colorado Territory.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations: JOSHUA D. GIDDINGS to be United States Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.; THOMAS REYNOLDS, Pension Agent at Madison, Wis.; JOHN HALL, Pension Agent at Brooklyn, N. Y. The nomination of WILLIS DRUMMOND to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of WILSON, led to a debate, but no conclusion was reached.

REDUCTION OF ASSESSORS' EXPENSES.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, J. B. MANN, the chief clerk of the Fifth Auditor's Office, and a clerk of the office of the First Controller, were yesterday engaged in revising the expenses of Assessors throughout the country, with the view of largely reducing the same. A reduction of fifty per cent. will probably be effected.

OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Secretary of War today transmitted to the Senate an application from R. L. M CAMDEN, of Philadelphia, for military protection for the employes of an association engaged in gold mining in York County, South Carolina, against the outrages of the so-called Kuklux Klan, and invited attention to the remarks of the General of the Army thereupon. The latter are indorsed as follows by Gen. SHERMAN on the application: "Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. Our army is now too small for us to undertake to protect individual men or their interests; and I advise that this and all similar papers be referred to the Congressional Committee engaged in investigating 'outrages in the South,' that some general and adequate remedy may be devised."

TAX ON SPIRITS.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in favor of the passage of an export law, allowing the exportation of all distilled spirits in bond for payment of tax, the same to be shipped from the place of manufacture in bond to the export bonded warehouse at the port of entry, and from which it must be exported in six months on the execution of an exportation bond, and on paying the tax on the difference between the gauge of the spirits at the time of exportation from that shown by the original gauge, less such per cent. for loss on transportation as the Commissioner may allow. On proof of landing in a foreign port, or total destruction at sea, a drawback of 12½ cents per gallon to be allowed. In fact, the bill has been prepared already in the Internal Revenue Office to this end, which will shortly find its way into the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means for introduction in the House at an early day.

A LIVE INDIAN.

The report from the West of the recent assassination of LEWIS DOWNING, Chief of the Cherokees, is incorrect, as he is now, and has been for several weeks, in Washington.

PREPARING FOR THE PAVEMENT CARNIVAL.

A committee has been appointed by those having the Carnival in charge to proceed to New-York with a view of securing the attendance, in February next, of several German societies of that City. Extensive arrangements have been made for hundreds of masquers to parade Pennvania-avenue on that occasion. Circulars have been issued inviting the journalists of the country to a reunion here at that time. From the preparations already made, and the acceptance of invitations by numerous societies and individuals, the carnival promises in all respects to be successful.

THE LABOR PARTY.

A pamphlet has been circulated today setting forth the objects and purposes of the National Labor Party. Delegates from all the States are to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the third Wednesday of October, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

THE LAST TARIFF RESOLUTION.

The following is the joint resolution, yesterday, signed by the President:

Resolved, &c., That all foreign merchandise which arrives at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of December, 1870, and not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse shall be entitled to the benefits of the twenty-sixth section of an act entitled, "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the 31st day of December, 1870; provided that the owner of such merchandise shall within thirty days from the passage of this resolution make application therefor in writing to the Collector of the port at which such merchandise arrived.

And be it further Resolved, That the said act is hereby further amended by inserting the word "herein" in the twenty-first section thereof, between the words "otherwise" and "provided," wherever said words occur together in said section; and the amendment shall take effect from and after Jan. 1, 1871.

The effect of this amendment is to reduce the tariff on whisky, rum and gin to $2 per gallon, the same as now paid on brandy.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.94	62	S. E.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Baltimore	29.90	45	....	Calm.	H. Rain.
Boston, Mass.	29.70	39	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.67	37	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.03	65	S. W.	V. gentle.	H. Rain.
Cheyenne	29.22	25	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.95	27	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.05	36	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.93	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.82	32	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn.	29.78	9	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.07	73	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.98	52	N.W.	V. gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	29.97	70	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.96	16	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	29.91	61	E.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
New-Orleans	29.97	54	N.W.	Brisk.	L. Rain.
New-York	29.78	37	S.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
Omaha	29.67	36	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.58	41	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	29.83	46	S. W.	V. gentle.	L. Rain.
Pittsburg	29.93	39	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	29.67	35	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.71	37	S. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Savannah	30.05	66	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.99	34	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.81	15	S. E.	V. gentle.	Fair.
Toledo, O.	29.93	33	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	29.76	44	S.	V. gentle.	L. Rain.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.00	64	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	29.91	64	S.	Brisk.	L. Rain.
New-London	29.73	37	....	Calm.	L. Rain.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

FEARS OF A GREAT FRESHET.

Activity of the Ice-Gatherers Up the Hudson—The Thaw and Its Effects—Prospect of a Sudden Breaking Up of the Ice—A Damaging Freshet Feared in Various Quarters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1871.

Capt. FROST, of the steamer *Mary Powell*, came down from Albany on the railroad this morning. He states that a solid, unbroken sheet of ice appears to extend between Albany and Peekskill. The river is completely locked up. All kinds of business is dull, except that of ice-gathering. The harvest is plenteous, and laborers none too numerous. Not less than ten thousand are employed in various ways. A large number of teams are also in use. All the ferry-boats have discontinued their trips. Passengers and freight are transferred from shore to shore in sleighs. Large numbers go on foot. At this point, Cold Spring, and other places to the northward, the ice is dotted with many figures. At Rhinebeck the ice is thinnest, being but about nine inches. At Rockland Lake, elevated above, and distinct from the river, it is nearly fourteen inches thick. The average thickness is between ten and eleven inches, and the quality is superb. The entire ice crop of this region is a little over one million tons. At least one-half of this amount is already stored away. From twelve to fourteen inches of snow covers the river like a blanket. The removal of this is a most tedious and difficult operation, involving a large amount of extra labor and expense. Nearly all the men and teams in the country that can be hired are now engaged in securing the crop. A week of suitable weather will suffice to fill all the houses. At Rockland Lake, about 50,000 tons have been gathered, while the house capacity is 80,000 tons.

The amounts stored in the other river houses varies greatly. At Coeymans 24,000 tons have been stored; 30,000 is the capacity. At Catskill 55,000 tons are cut, and most of it stored. At Kingston Point 12,000 tons are stored. Rondout is the ice centre of the Hudson region. The Washington and Knickerbocker Companies both have extensive houses. Rondout Creek affords ice fourteen inches thick, and is considered the best "freeze" on the Hudson. At Esopus 35,000 tons are gathered, which is only one-half the total crop. At Eavesport 15,000 tons are cut and housed. Reports from other places are meagre. But the prospect is, if the weather will permit, the most complete and bountiful harvest of clear, solid ice that has been known in years will be cut and gathered. But the thaw of today, with the clouds and moist, warm rain, as an index to the next few days' results, excites some apprehension.

RONDOUT, 4 P. M.—The thaw has looked very formidable this afternoon. The snow on the hill and mountain sides has been rapidly melting. The springs and brooks already have increased in size, and the roads are almost impassable. The water is running down to the river, a part washing under, and the other over the ice, converting the deep snow into slush, and rendering its removal a herculean task. Besides the inconvenience of the laborers working ankle deep in ice-water, the immense weight of the accumulation of snow and water tends to depress and break up the field. If there should be a steady and protracted fall of rain it would break up the Mohawk River, and all the creeks between Albany and West-Point, their vast masses coming down would probably break up the Hudson, and cause a tremendous freshet such as has seldom, if ever, been known. It is true that three good snapping, freezing nights would form new ice, but it would scarcely equal that which we now have gathered.

ROCKLAND LAKE—P. M.—There are three inches of water on the ice, and a prospect of a heavy thawing rain. Three days more of good winter weather would suffice to fill the houses with [illegible],000 tons.

WEST POINT, Jan. 31—P. M.—The appearance of the snow away up above us on the mountain terraces is ominous of a rapid thaw and freshet. Mountaineers say that should to-morrow bring a rain-storm, the descent of snow water will be fearful. There is a depth of fifteen inches, one-third of which is slush. Great drifts are along the roads—enough to float away a great deal of forest refuse. A heavy fog prevails, which is not a favorable indication.

January in the Melting Mood—The Flood Gates Opened and the Snow Dissolving.

The January thaw, which as now by paradox, sometimes comes at the close of January or during some part of February, continued with a vengeance. Yesterday the level streets were filled from curb to curb with ponds of hideous slush, the culverts were choked with the torrents that poured into them, and house-tops, fences and trees seemed dripping with snow-water. Along the river front the sewer-mouths poured forth their contents with tremendous force. The very bulkheads overran with water, and seemed like broad cascades. Vast quantities of snow have been carted from the streets, especially along the railroad routes, and thrown into the river, and thrown into the river. Since Friday 50,000 loads have thus been removed at a cost of $25,000. Yesterday was cloudy, gloomy, damp, and disagreeable. At 4 P. M. a fine, drizzling rain set in, and increased toward nightfall, with a prospect of a long storm. The thermometer between 7 A. M. and 11 P. M., varied between 33° and 42°. A number of mishaps occurred from the careless shoveling of snow and ice from roofs and awnings.

Mr. JOHN MATHUR, thirty-two years of age, residing at Broadway and Thirtieth-street, was struck by a piece of icicle falling from the third story of No. 574 Broadway. He was taken to the Metropolitan Hotel in an insensible condition.

Burning of the Santiago De Chili Theatre.

The correspondent of the Panama *Mail*, writing from Valparaiso on Dec. 10, says: "The magnificent theatre in Santiago, erected by the municipality at a cost of $500,000, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Fortunately the fire broke out after the audience, estimated at considerably above 2,000 persons, who had attended the Patti concert, had withdrawn, or a frightful loss of life would have resulted. The concert was brought to a close at 11 P. M., and the alarm was given at 11½. The fire broke out on the stage, and the flames seizing with frightful rapidity upon the curtains, scenery, ropes, &c., soon converted that part of the building into an immense bonfire, and before the engines were in working order the whole of the interior was a prey to the devouring element. The exertions of the firemen were consequently directed toward saving the adjoining buildings, and they succeeded in their efforts so well that by 2 A. M. they were out of all danger. The part of the building in which the music and dresses were kept, and which was separated from the rest of the edifice by a passage and wall, fortunately escaped destruction. The safe was also saved. With regard to the origin of the fire several versions are being circulated. The lessee of the theatre, Señor CURITI, who with his family had a very narrow escape, says that on letting fall the curtain, a counterpoise of the same struck a gas tube and broke it, and on that account the lights were all extinguished before the audience had well left the building. A strong odor of gas being still observable, the lessee, in company with the light tender, proceeded to examine with a light the subterraneas below the stage, when an explosion occurred, the imprudent lessee and his companion being severely burnt, while the flames shot up through the opening and spread in the manner already described. Unfortunately this sad occurrence has been attended with loss of life. After the flames were so far got under as to permit an examination of the ruins, the charred remains of the machinist, Señor QUINTANILLA, were discovered, and it is feared that two other employes, who are reported to be missing, have also perished. No part of the building or properties were insured. The *West Coast Mail* of the 17th says that the loss of life on the occasion of the destruction by fire of the theatre turned out to be greater than was at first anticipated. In addition to the death of Señor QUINTANLLIA, there also perished Señor GERMAN TENDERINI, Third Lieutenant of the Guardia de Propiedad, (Salvage Corps.) The fragments of the charred remains of this unfortunate gentleman were identified from the circumstance of a piece of his watch-chain and a bunch of keys having been found in their proximity. It is a noticeable fact that a partner of Señor TENDERINI, who was also a volunteer in the Fire Brigade, lost his life on the occasion of the fire at the Club de la Union, about a year ago. The funeral took place on Sunday last, and the authorities, clubs, and private individuals vied with each other in rendering every mark of respect to the memory of the unfortunate victims. Two boys, occasionally employed at the theatre, are missing, and there is no doubt they also perished in the flames, although up to the present no trace of their remains have been discovered."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Vice-President announced the return from the House of the Income Tax Repeal bill, with an accompanying suggestion, on the part of the House, that under section 7 of article 1 of the Constitution, the House had sole power to originate such measures.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, moved to nonconcur in the reasons assigned by the House for the return of the bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference on the difference of opinion between the two Houses as to their privileges. Mr. SCOTT, as the author of the bill in the Senate, proceeded to argue that the position of the House was erroneous, in assuming that the bill proposed to raise revenue. He stated that its only purpose was to dispense with certain taxes by modifying an existing law. He quoted from authorities on constitutional law, from the practice of the British Parliament and opinions of former members of the Senate, to show that the constitutional prohibition against the power of the Senate to originate bills for raising revenue or appropriating money did not include bills to reduce revenue, and therefore the present measure was not obnoxious to that prohibition. The logical effect of the position of the House would be to exclude from the Senate all questions which might incidentally affect the revenue. The same question had arisen years ago upon a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. CLAY, changing the whole system of collecting duties on imports and modifying certain taxes; but the objection to the power of the Senate was not maintained and the bill became a law. Under the objection now made the Senate would be prohibited from passing a subsidy bill, or private bills of any kind.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, favored the motion for a Conference Committee as a means of securing the adoption of a rule on the subject of originating renewal bills which would obviate the difficulty that had existed for twenty years. He regarded the matter as one exclusively pertaining to the rules, and hoped the reference would be made without further debate on the merits of the question.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, thought the position of the House not altogether untenable. The question was whether, under the jurisdiction conferred upon the Senate by the Constitution over bills relating to revenue, its power was not limited to the mere amendment of such bills. The proposition now was whether the Senate could originate a bill which substantially changed a general system of taxation. The Senate might originate bills incidentally affecting that question; but as it certainly could not create a system of taxation, the question now was whether it could originate a measure to change an existing system. In its nature, the bill in question came within the category of revenue bills.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he would leave the Senate in a few days, but while still a member he wished the body to maintain its dignity. The proper proceedings in the present instance would be to ignore the message of the House altogether. He suggested it be smothered, and time given the lawyers of the House to get together and ask leave to withdraw the message. As to the power of the Senate to originate a bill of the character of that now pending, if any lawyer in his (SAULSBURY'S) office would express a doubt on the subject he would be turned out immediately.

The subject was then disposed of by the adoption of Mr. SCOTT'S motion in the form of a resolution, as follows:

Whereas, The House of Representatives have returned to the Senate the bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," as continues the Income tax after the 31st day of December, 1869, with the respectful suggestion on the part of the House that section 7, article 1, of the Constitution, vests in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such measures; and

Whereas, The parliamentary law recognized by both Houses of Congress states that when the methods of parliamentary law are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon; therefore

Resolved, That the bill be returned to the House of Representatives, and that the Senate ask a conference on the question at issue between the House.

Messrs. SCOTT, CONKLING and CASSERLY were appointed as the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS IN FRANCE.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, submitted and had read a concurrent resolution, commending the suffering poor of France to the American people, as follows:

Whereas, Recent dispatches foreshadow peace, and the termination of the great war in Europe; and,

Whereas, The tread of hostile armies has desolated a great portion of the Republic of France, which unhappily has been made the battle-field for two great nations; and,

Whereas, The cry of hunger, destitution and sorrow is now more distinctly heard as the battle cries die away; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in obedience to the Christian charity which seeketh the good of all nations and ministers to all human distress, and while gratefully remembering the practical sympathy of Frenchmen to us in the day of our early weakness and extremity, we heartily commend the suffering poor of France to the American people, and recommend that generous sympathy of organized charity be speedily inaugurated for their relief.

Mr. POMEROY asked present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, objected, but subsequently withdrew his objection, remarking that he had misunderstood the purport of the resolution, and that his sympathies had been with the French people from the beginning.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Delaware, renewed the objection in order to expedite the morning business. The resolution accordingly went over till the next morning hour, as also a resolution offered by Mr. POMEROY, as follows:

That Congress respectfully recommend to the President of the United States that he cause to be stationed at the Port of New-York, if the same can be done without injury to the public service, one of our first-class naval vessels, to be there held in readiness to receive on board for transportation such supplies as may be furnished by the people of the United States for the destitute and suffering people of France.

A NEW STEAM-SHIP PROJECT.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill to establish Ocean Mail Steam-ship service between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

It proposes to incorporate ELDRIDGE G. ROBERTS and EDWARD E. ROBERTS, of New-York, and associates, as the United States Ocean Steam-ship Company, for the purpose of carrying the United States mail, freight, and passengers once a week between New-York and Liverpool and Havre, and such other European routes as may be designated by the Postmaster-General, who is directed to contract with said Company for the transportation of the mails during a period of twenty years, at a rate of compensation of six cents per quarter ounce of letters, and two cents per four ounces printed matter; the ships of the Company to be subject to no other charges than vessels of the United States.

REGISTRATION LAW.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, introduced a bill further to preserve the purity of elections, and guard against the abuses of elective franchise by a registration of electors. Which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

It prescribes with minuteness a system of registration of all qualified electors of the United States to take place in 1871, and annually thereafter, by means of Boards of Registration, to be appointed by United States Marshals; and also, for the appointment of inspectors of election by the United States District Judges.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

The House bill suspending proceedings in reference to the Chorpenning Claim was received and referred to the Committee on Post-offices, Mr. TRUMBULL characterizing the claim as the boldest imposition practiced on the Government.

DRAWBACK ON SPIRITS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported as amended, the House bill amending the act of June 20, 1868, so as to allow the same drawbacks of internal duties on brandy and other distilled spirits exported to foreign countries, as are allowed on rum and alcohol. The amendment provides that no claim for a drawback shall be allowed on said articles exported prior to the passage of the act.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

At 2 o'clock the Senate proceeded with the unfinished business, being the Georgia Senatorial question.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, continued his argument against the admission of Mr. HILL, and to show the legality of the election of Messrs. FARROW and WHITELEY.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, took the position that, in advocating Mr. HILL'S claim, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. TRUMBULL) was inconsistent, because the election was by a Legislature which had been pronounced by that Senator to have been illegally organized in the bill of December, 1869, reorganizing the State of Georgia.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, delivered a long argument upon current political topics, mainly intended to show the inconsistency and futility of the Reconstruction acts, and eulogistic of the military and civil services of Gen. HANCOCK, of whom he spoke as the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party in 1872. The salvation of the country was to be achieved through the election of a man like HANCOCK, who had never squatted down to worry out and kill off more of his own men than his enemy had altogether, but one, who, while he could fight could also obey the laws. He defended the people of the South from the charge of hostility to the laws and Government, claiming for them an undying love of country, and a conscientious regard for their duties as citizens.

During his remarks Mr. SAULSBURY was frequently requested to allow a vote to be taken, and as often assented, upon the condition that the debate should at once cease, to which Mr. STEWART steadily objected, as he desired to make some additional remarks on the subject.

Without disposing of the subject, the Senate at 3:50 o'clock went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESEFTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented a petition of R. S. BROOKE & Co., and other manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars, for relief from extraordinary taxation.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution for the survey of the harbor of Wellfleet. Mass., with a view of dredging and improving it. Adopted.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, offered a resolution calling for a report from the Engineer's Department relating to the improvement of the Housatonic River and New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut. Adopted.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, presented a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, for the repair of the harbor and ship canal at Monroe, Mich.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

New bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. CHURCHILL, of New-York—To facilitate the collection of judgments in favor of the United States. Referred.

By Mr. SARGENT, of California—Authorizing J. H. SCHNELL, of California, to enter at the proper United States Land office, 640 acres of land at the minimum price, according to the lines of his improvements, tea gardens and other culture, and to which there may not be any adverse claim except that of the United States. Mr. SARGENT explained that Mr. SCHNELL was making a successful experiment in establishing a colony of Japanese, and in cultivating tea, raising silk-worms, &c., and wanted more land than he could enter under the pre-emption laws—160 acres. Passed.

By Mr. ROOTS—To extend the time within which debtors may receive discharge in bankruptcy, whose assets do not pay fifty per cent. of the claims on their estates, and a bill to incorporate the Arkansas Valley and Rocky Mountain Railroad Company, and to grant it a right of way through the public lands. Referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills were reported from Committees as follows:

By Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Ways and Means—A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, after consultation with the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings, at law or otherwise, to obtain full damages and indemnification for the destruction and loss of the sloop-of-war *Oneida*, in the Bay of Jeddo, Japan, in January, 1870, by collision with steam-ship *Bombay*. Passed.

By Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill extending provisions of the Agricultural College act to Mississippi. Passed.

By Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, a bill to provide for taking testimony in cases pending in the Departments. Passed.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE ON OUTRAGES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, asked to have the Senate bill providing for the expenses of the Select Committee on Outrages in the South, taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected, as the bill proposed a mere waste of public money.

Mr. DAWES then reported from the Committee on Appropriations, a bill appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of investigating committees of the House. Passed.

ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, the Senate substitute for the bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Navy, was noncurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

BOUNTY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The House then resumed, in the morning hour, the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to extend the bounty-land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, argued against the bill as a cunningly-devised scheme to give the public lands to capitalists and speculators without any practical benefit to the classes for whose ostensible benefit the bill is framed. The bill would absorb 427,000,000 of the public lands, making, with the 225,000,000 already granted to railroads, 652,000,000, being more than half the arable lands of the public domain. It would absorb a territory twelve times as large as the State of Illinois, and twice as large as the thirteen original States. The homestead policy was the only true and wise means of disposing of the public domain. It would secure it to actual settlers, thereby adding to the wealth and strength of the country, while the extension of the bounty-land system would retard the development of the great West. He mentioned the fact that not one in five hundred of the bounty-land warrants heretofore granted were settled by the soldiers to whom they were issued, and not ten per cent. of them by actual settlers. The land covered by ninety per cent. of them passed into the hands of land jobbers and speculators. In conclusion, he appealed to the House not to allow its love and admiration for the soldiers to lead it to an act of folly which could never be recalled.

Mr. STOUGHTON, of Michigan, who reported the bill, explained and defended its provisions. It was not true, he argued, that the soldiers would be swindled out of their rights by land-sharks. They had saved the country from treason, and he thought they were capable of taking care of 160 acres of wild Western lands. The bill required the soldier to enter this land, and then gave him one year in which, if he pleased, he could assign that right, that inchoate title which he had in the land, to some person who wished to go West and locate on that land; and if he did not, it reverted to the Government. The bill could not operate for the benefit of land speculators, because it required actual settlement. He believed that the soldiers would be satisfied with the bill, and that the country would be satisfied with it.

Mr. ASPER, of Missouri, another member of the Military Committee, also advocated the bill, and replied to the arguments of Mr. HAWLEY against it.

Mr. PACKARD, of Indiana, another member of the Military Committee, also defended the provisions of the bill.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee, also favored the bill as one which would encourage the settlement of the public lands. The bill provided that the land should be settled either by the soldier, or his widow or orphans, or the person to whom his title may be assigned.

Mr. CREBS, of Illinois, was willing to admit that the bill, as reported, was a great improvement on the existing law, but he preferred an amendment which he had offered, entitling honorably discharged soldiers who had served three months or less to land warrants to locate forty acres; those who had served one year or less to locate eighty acres, and those who had served two years or less to locate 160 acres.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, while inclined to favor the general principle of the bill, was rather dubious about the policy of allowing assignments, of the soldiers' titles, and he proceeded to show how injuriously that would work.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, argued that the bill would bring no real benefit to the soldiers.

The debate was at length closed, and the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The amendment offered by Mr. CREBS, of Illinois, was rejected. The substitute proposed by Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, allowing the time served in the army to be counted in the time required for cultivation and settlement under the Homestead act, was rejected—yeas 84, nays 113. The substitute proposed by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, extending the Bounty Land Law of the 28th of September, 1850, to the soldiers of the late war, their widows and orphans, was rejected—yeas 82, nays 103. The bill was then passed, with but two votes in the negative—those of Mr. GIBSON of Virginia, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon—yeas 184, nays 2.

The following is the bill as passed:

A BILL to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of "An act entitled an act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, and officer or other person, who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands, not mineral, not exceeding 160 acres, (or one quarter section,) to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivision, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad, or other public work, or other lands subject to entry under the Homestead laws in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, provided that said homestead settler shall be allowed twelve months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvements, and provided also that the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy or marine corps, as aforesaid, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title; and provided further that any homestead settler as aforesaid may assign his homestead certificate within twelve months from the date thereon to any citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, or person who has declared his intention to become such, who has not previously availed himself of the benefits of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws; and said assignee shall succeed to all the rights of the said homestead settler, but no such assignor of a homestead certificate shall thereafter have the right to avail himself of the benefit of this act or other acts heretofore passed granting homesteads to actual settlers, nor shall such assignee have the right to acquire any other homestead under said acts; provided, however, that no patent shall issue to a homestead settler or his assignee who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least two years, except as provided in section 4 of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person entitled, under the provisions of the foregoing section, to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the Homestead laws a quantity of land less than 160 acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act, so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed 160 acres.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act; provided, that if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every private soldier and every seaman, marine and officer who served in the army and navy for the said period of ninety days, and is now inscribed on the pension rolls of the United States, or is entitled to be so inscribed on account of wounds received or disabilities incurred in the line of duty, may in lieu of the rights, privileges and benefits hereinbefore conferred, enter upon by an agent or attorney and receive a patent for one quarter section of land as provided in section 1 of this act, and shall be entitled to all the benefits of said first section, or liable to all the provisions thereof, except as to the actual residence, and that all acts and things required to be done by said homestead settler, by said first section, may be done by said agent or attorney, provided that no such agent or attorney shall act as such for more than one person at the same time.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all declarations and proofs required under this act, and the former acts granting homesteads to actual settlers, may be taken before the Judges or Clerk of any Court of Record in the United States, or in any State or Territory, and when duly authenticated under the official seal of such Court, shall be of the same force and effect as if taken before the Register or Receiver of the proper Land Office.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

CONFERENCE ON THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Speaker laid before the House the message from the Senate requesting a committee of conference on the question at issue between the two Houses as to the right of the Senate to originate the bill repealing the income tax.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, moved that the House concur in the request of the Senate.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, appealed to Mr. HOOPER to postpone action till to-morrow. He had a very decided impression that there was high authority for saying that this was not a question for conference. It was a matter under the Constitution for the sole and exclusive judgment of the House. At a former Congress, more than thirty years ago, the Senate decided, after solemn debate, that it had nothing to do with such a matter. It seemed to him that to accept the proposition of the Senate would be a concession which he, at least, was not ready to make at present.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, inquired of the Speaker what would be the scope of powers given to the Conference Committee. Would that Committee have the power to consider the bill itself?

The Speaker explained that it would not. On a previous occasion, in 1859, when a like question arose on the Post-office Appropriation bill, a conference had been asked by the Senate and granted by the House, and the only thing that the Conference Committee had jurisdiction over was the point of difficulty. The bill itself would not be in the hands of the Conference Committee for any purpose whatever. He thought that under the uniform usage of courtesy between the two Houses, it would be the natural way to allow a conference to be held. The bill, of course, was in no way subject to a conference.

Mr. RANDALL suggested non-concurrence in the action of the Senate, so as to send the whole subject to the Conference Committee.

Mr. ALLISON, of Ohio—No! That would be giving up the question.

The SPEAKER—That question is really not before the House at all. The only question before the House was as to the constitutional privilege of each House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, remarked that as the Senate requested a conference he saw no objection to it.

The conference was agreed to, and Messrs. HOOPER, ALLISON and VOORHEES were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

ABOLITION OF THE TEST OATH.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back, with a recommendation that it do pass, the Senate bill prescribing an oath of office, to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. MAYNARD argued against the bill as in effect repealing the Test Oath act. He hoped the House would hesitate before taking so important, so fundamental and so irrevocable a step.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, argued as to the inconsistency of abolishing the test oath for those who could not take it, and retaining it for those who could.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, took a like view of the absurdity and incongruity of the bill.

Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, argued against the policy of the measure which would throw open appointments to public office to ex-rebels. He wanted rather to see some legislation to protect the loyal people of the South.

Mr. COX, of New-York, favored the bill as a step toward reconstruction and reconciliation.

Without disposing of the question, the House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. David Dudley Field and the Bar.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read, with much approbation, your editorial of today on "Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S Defense," and shall read carefully the correspondence between him and the editor of the Springfield *Republican*. In the meantime, let me say that I think the rule by which every just-minded lawyer should be governed is a very plain one. In his duty to his client he should not disregard the higher duty which he owes to God and to his fellow-men. And, I may add, no man, with a proper degree of religious or moral sense, would do so.

AN OLD MEMBER OF THE BAR.

MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the correspondence between Mr. BOWLES and Mr. FIELD. Allow me to say that I sympathize with Mr. FIELD. Mr. BOWLES must be very simple to suppose that when a lawyer, well posted in his profession, obtains a good paying client, he will resign him before the funds are all exhausted. It is not the character of the client, but the amount he can afford to pay, that does and should govern the lawyer. We have all heard and read about "honest lawyers," but, as young Mr. FIELD says, that is only a joke that no intelligent man would think of treating as serious truth.

Respectfully yours, G.

YONKERS, Monday, Jan. 30, 1871.

The Stockholders of the Sun.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that the New-York *Sun* is remarkable about publishing the names of the stockholders of other newspapers. Will they be so good as to publish the names of stockholders in the *Sun* Company, and the amount of stock each one holds? I will see if they dare publish them. I can tell if they give a correct list. I know them.

UNCLE SAM.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 30, 1871.

Are Vital Statistics Worth Anything?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The vital statistics of the City, generally published in your Sunday edition, have always been a mystery to me. I don't recollect a single instance in which the deaths for the week are stated at less than the births. Last week's figures were: "Still-born, 40; births, 357; deaths, 534," and, to the best of my recollection, these are about the usual proportions. If the published figures are correct, the population of the City must be decreasing, unless constantly recruited from extraneous sources. Can you throw any light on the subject? W. O.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

[This question has been asked over and over again, and scores of pages in the annual reports of the Board of Health have been covered with answers to it. The truth is, that while the death reports are accurate, to a figure, the marriages and births are sadly inaccurate, not one-half of either, probably, being reported by those whose duty it is to make such returns.]

Jury Duty, or the Trials of Jurors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with many other victims, I have served during the past month in the jury box, and on behalf of that patient crowd I would call attention to the annoyance of the system now prevailing, in the hope that something may be done to produce a change.

In the first place, we are obliged to dance attendance on the Courts for a whole month daily, to the very serious inconvenience of those who are compelled to earn a living; and the question very naturally arises, why should we be obliged to serve such a length of time, when the sixty jurors summoned would most gladly divide their service into four parts of one week each. No reasonable man will, I presume, object to a week's service to promote the ends of justice, and most jurors can easily spare a week during the year, while the interruption of a month is a most serious inconvenience.

Now, this City is surely large enough to supply all the jurors that are needed, and why, in the name of common sense, should not those who control the selection of jurors pay a decent regard to the wishes of so large and respectable a body of men? In fact, the necessity of a change is so obvious that argument upon the subject seems almost superfluous, and I trust that a simple suggestion will be sufficient for the redress of so great an evil, causing so much unnecessary trouble.

I was told by the Judge of the Court at which I served that, according to his interpretation of the law, jurors should not be obliged to serve more than twelve days, and as there seems to be a doubt on this point, the remedy should be close at hand.

The ordinary duties of jurymen are not of importance sufficient to make it necessary to derange the business interests of this great City.

Many of the cases which we tried appeared to spring from bad temper as much as any other cause, and I recall one case especially, which occupied the Judge, four lawyers, five or six witnesses and twelve jurymen all day, in regard to the damage of five chairs, detained for two years by a cabinet-maker, which resulted in a verdict of fifty dollars for the plaintiff, and I cite this case as an illustration of many that engaged our attention during the month of January. I address your valuable journal as a chivalric defender of the unfortunate, and as you have done so much for the public good during the past six months, you give them a claim to call upon you for more "good works," and by so doing, you will increase the debt of gratitude due you by all those who have the misfortune to serve as jurors. JUROR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 30.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Guerriere's Experience in Crossing the Atlantic—Terrible Gales and Heavy Seas—Divers Under the California—The Port Admiral's New Flag-ship.

Intelligence from the European squadron has been received, in which the stormy passage of the frigate *Guerriere*, from New-York to Lisbon, is detailed. The ship experienced terrible gales, and was obliged to lay to under steam and storm sails for a day or more, rolling fearfully, and working all over badly. The berth-deck was made very uncomfortable by reason of the torrents of water rushing in through the opening seams of the ship as she labored in the heavy seas. The wire rigging became slack, and the masts worked considerably to the great danger of the spars. A splendid Christmas dinner was ruined in the ward-room, while the officers were at the table, by a heavy lurch of the ship, and the consequent emptying on the floor of everything on the table. Nearly all the ward-room crockery and table furniture were destroyed. This was a minor mishap, to be sure, but a trying one to the good nature of the officers.

At Lisbon, when the ship arrived, after a rapid passage of eighteen days, the frigate *Brooklyn* was found undergoing repairs to injuries received in heavy weather she had encountered. Both ships were to make a cruise in the Mediterranean, as soon as they could be put in condition for the voyage.

Work on the repairs to the bottom of the frigate *California* is going on very slowly at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The divers find it almost impossible to work at advantage under water, in consequence of the profound darkness below, occasioned by the heavy ice covering the surface of the Wallabout. When this clears away the work will go on rapidly, as the leak has been discovered, and the ship can soon proceed on her voyage to the Pacific Ocean.

It is said that the Port Admiral's flag-ship, *Narragansett*, Lieut.-Commander GEORGE DEWEY, will be relieved by the gun-boat *Shawmut*, five guns, about the middle of the month, and will be at once dispatched to the Brazil Squadron, her original destination.

The Death of "Father Taylor"—Interesting Account by One of His Pupils.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER communicates to the *Evening Post* the following extract from a letter from his son, a student at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., giving an account of the sudden death, on Sunday morning, of SAMUEL HARVEY TAYLOR, LL.D., the venerable and eminent Principal of that famous classical school:

"This morning Dr. TAYLOR left his house as usual to teach our Bible class. It was snowing hard, and the walking was tiresome on account of the deep snow. The Doctor came up the steps, and just as he entered the door, fell. A few of us were in the chapel and heard him fall; we ran out and found him lying on the floor; one of the boys raised his head up, and the rest of us ran in different ways for the doctor, &c. I thought when I first saw him that he had only fainted, but we soon saw that he was very sick. GEORGE TAYLOR rushed in and took his father's head in his lap, and soon the doctors came. They unloosed his cravat and began to rub his hands. I ran to a house and brought some hot water to put to his feet. We brought a mattress and some clothing and laid the Doctor on them and and carried him from the hall to a recitation room, but I think he had died before we moved him. He never opened his eyes or spoke after he fell. It was a very impressive sight to see the boys, almost the whole school, standing around him, the bell still tolling for the Biblical class, so sudden was his fall. Thus he died as many great men have died, in the midst of duty and in the academy of which he was the head, with his pupils around him, and in the very house in which he had taught for so long a time."

Dr. TAYLOR was a native of New-Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1832. He studied for the ministry at the Andover Theological Seminary, but was never ordained. He was a tutor in Dartmouth in 1836 and 1837, and in the next year was appointed Principal of Phillips Academy, at Andover. The Boston *Traveller* says: "Dr. TAYLOR must have been about sixty years old at the time of his death; but he possessed a physique which seemed constituted for an extreme old age. He was a man of very superior scholarship, and was particularly distinguished for his fine classical taste and attainments. As a classical teacher he had few or no superiors in this country; and as an educator generally, he stood among the very foremost men of the country. He was, too, a man of very marked good sense and soundness of judgment, possessed of a finely balanced mind, which had been disciplined by hard and thorough and systematic study; he was remarkably calm and fair in his judgment, and sound and judicious in his opinions. A man of kindly and genial temperament, and of unaffected and simple manners, he was greatly and generally loved. His religious character was entirely in keeping with his intellectual. With much of the sturdy and uncompromising firmness of the old Puritan, he sympathized sufficiently with the progressive and aggressive characteristics of the present age, to give life and activity to his entire religious character."

Erie Again Defeated—A Dilatory Motion Denied.

It will be remembered, as already published in the TIMES, that an order was recently made by Judge BRADY, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, changing the place of trial of the case of JAMES FISK, JR., *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, from New-York to the County of Rensselaer. At the time of the motion, Judge BRADY, while removing the case from New-York, gave to the plaintiff the privilege of electing to have the cause tried either in Albany or Rensselaer County. The plaintiff elected to go to Rensselaer County, and the order was drawn and entered accordingly. Plaintiff then made a motion to resettle the order by expunging the word "elected" and inserting the word "preferred," claiming that if plaintiff would elect at all, it would be to have the trial in New-York; but all they did was to prefer Rensselaer County to Albany, as a choice between the latter two places.

Judge BRADY refused to grant the motion, on the ground that the words were synonymous. In rendering his decision Judge BRADY said:

This case is now before me for the third time, in reference to the order directed by me, changing the place of trial herein. I resettled the order, which was entered by the plaintiffs, and on the appearance of the counsel for the plaintiff and defendants, who stated that they had been referred to me by the General Term, I reported to that tribunal what had occurred in relation to the order and resettlement, and the plaintiff's appeal was heard. I have now only to add that in resettling the order, and in making it declaratory of an election on the part of the plaintiff, I passed upon and gave expression to what I regarded as the legal result of the plaintiff's expressed preference for the County of Rensselaer, and it was not done without due appreciation of the question presented. On reflection I do not feel called upon to modify the order as resettled. I entertained no doubt when the resettlement was made, none when this motion was made, and do not now entertain any doubt that the legal effect of the preference employed by the plaintiff is as stated in the order. To prefer is "to have rather, to choose, to regard, more than another," and a preference is an "election of one rather than anther; the choice or election of one thing before another;" to elect, is "to take in preference;" to "choose," and the synonym of "prefer" and "elect," is "choose." When the plaintiff preferred he "elected," and the use of the latter word in the order, as resettled, was the adoption of language used in legal phraseology, and properly employed for the purpose to which it was applied. I do not consider it proper to discuss the subject further, inasmuch as the whole matter is now before the General Term. It is not necessary for me either to consider whether there is any precedent for an application, the object of which is to modify an order from which an appeal has been taken, and argued.

New Head-Quarters of the New-York Turnverein.

The New-York Turnverein, which, for years, has been established in the old Quaker Church in Orchard-street, has now purchased four lots with buildings fronting on Third and Fourth streets, near the Bowery, which will be made the Turnverein head-quarters. The property has been purchased at a cost of $67,000, and $60,000 more will be expended for rebuilding. Fronting on Fourth-street, will be erected a splendid club-house with ball and meeting rooms, while the Turn Institute, with the schools and the gymnasium, will be located on Third-street. The old Quaker Church, in Orchard-street, which is owned by the Turnverein, will be sold.

Frauds on the Revenue—Operations of Tobacco Manufacturers.

The examination in the case of JOSEPH SCHEIDER, EDWARD SCHEIDER and ALBERT SCHEIDER, large wholesale tobacco dealers, jointly charged with a conspiracy to defraud the Government, was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. JOHN RAMSEY testified that he purchased tobacco from JOSEPH SCHEIDER about the first of July, 1869, with the agreement that he should be allowed sixteen cents a pound on the tobacco on every stamp that he returned. He returned stamps from time to time to each of the accused. JOSEPH SCHEIDER told him not to make any entries in his books of any goods purchased from the defendants, unless he received a bill for the same. It is alleged by the defense that the charge is brought against them by RAMSEY with intent to black-mail them.

ANOTHER FORGER CAUGHT.

The Notorious Brockway in a New Character—A Large Amount Obtained by an Adroit Forgery.

Last evening Detectives TILLY and KELSO arrived in the City, having in custody the notorious CHARLES BROCKWAY, who had been arrested in Detroit, Mich., upon dispatches from Superintendent KELSO, but not until the Chief of Police of that city had anxiously inquired by wire what reward was offered for the man. Failing to obtain anything satisfactory on this point, the arrest was finally made, and the prisoner held to await the arrival of the New-York officers, who left the City, on Thursday last, with a requisition for his rendition from Gov. HOFFMAN.

The crime for which BROCKWAY finds himself again in the clutches of the law is a forgery, by which the Bank of North America lost $11,000. Early in November last he appeared at the bank, where he kept a small account under the name of Vanderpoel, with a check for $11,000 on the Eighth National Bank, which appearing to be certified by the bank, was paid without hesitation. During the same day it was found that the certification was a forgery, and that the person by whom the check was drawn had no account in the Eighth National. Information was at once given to Superintendent KELSO, and the case was given to Detective JOHN H. MCCORD, who found that BROCKWAY had left the City on the day of his crime, but not until he had committed another and meaner offense, by defrauding his wife of $4,000, and then deserting her for a woman from the East, whom he had obtained by means of a personal advertisement. He left the City with this woman, but Detective MCCORD was soon able to discover the route he had taken, and finally succeeded in tracing him to Detroit, where he was arrested as stated.

BROCKWAY has been a criminal for many years, but has been principally known as a counterfeiter of United States money. He has served one term for that offense, and has been since convicted, having been sentenced not long since to a term in the Albany Penitentiary of fifteen years. He had served but a few months of this sentence, when he was pardoned by President GRANT, and, returning to the City opened the Arbor Saloon, in Houston-street, between Greene and Wooster. He remained there, however, but a short time, and was next found in company with WALTER PATTERSON, the forger. He has dabbled at times in other lines of nefarious business, as he was an intimate associate of CHARLEY ADAMS at the time of the great Portland Bank robbery, and it is believed he was also concerned in that crime, although no proof of the assertion could ever be obtained. His long and varied career seems about to terminate in a prison, as an indictment has been obtained against him for forgery, which the Police allege there is ample proof to sustain. He will be delivered today to District-Attorney GARVIN, and will be speedily brought to trial. The stories which have obtained circulation that he was connected with VAN EETEN are romances made out of whole cloth, as the two men were never even acquainted with each other.

THE FERRY-BOAT SUICIDE.

Unrequited Love and Confidence the Cause—An Affecting Note.

It was ascertained yesterday that the young woman who committed suicide on Monday evening by jumping into the river off a Division-avenue, Williamsburg, ferry-boat, was Miss KATRINA SAWKUP, a tailoress, twenty-five years of age, residing alone at No. 88 Ewen-street, Williamsburg. Coroner WHITEHILL and her friends have taken charge of her body. The following is a copy of a note found in her room yesterday:

The cause which brought me to this step is from disappointment from him.

Mrs. KONNOPP: Everything in this room is yours. I am not in debt but $2 50 to Mr. STADMULLER. Please pay that for me. Please tell my father that I died a natural death. Pray every good person for my soul. K. S.

On another sheet of paper the address of her father was given as follows: "MATHIAS SAWKUP, Klatter, Bohemia."

The "him" alluded to in the note preceding is, doubtless, WENZEL BUBEC, a young countryman of hers, as about a month ago she applied to Justice EAMES for a warrant for his arrest, on a charge of seduction.

The unfortunate young woman was the possessor of more than ordinary personal attractions, and her friends say that with the exception of her sad acquaintance with the person to whom she alluded in her note to her friend, Mrs. KONNOPP, she led an industrious and blameless life. Her room was furnished with taste, and presented an appearance of more than the usual comfort enjoyed by young women who toil for a living and live in solitude.

THE GAS TRAGEDY.

Investigation by Coroner Schirmer—The Owner of the Building Censured.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, in the case of JOHN LAUGHLIN, aged twenty-seven; ANN LAUGHLIN, thirty years, his wife; BERDARD LAUGHLIN, three years, their son, and SUSAN SANDS, twenty-five years of age, the four persons suffocated by gas in the premises of CHARLES MOELLER, at No. 1,497 Third-avenue, as already reported in the TIMES. The following is an abstract of the evidence adduced:

CHARLES MOELLER, the owner of the premises, testified that the LAUGHLIN family became tenants of his over a month ago. The front room was rented by the Oriental Local Club, and GUSPIN ROSENBERG, one of the members, engaged plumbers to hang a chandelier. Witness did not know whether the termination of the gas-pipe in the room occupied by the LAUGHLIN family had a plug in it or not. The chandelier was put up last Saturday, and the gas turned on. Nothing was known of the tragedy until 1 P. M. Monday, when Mr. CHARLES WILSON, another of the Club members, informed witness that gas was escaping, when the deceased persons were found, quite dead. A cork was then placed in the gas-pipe.

JOHN HALPIN, of No. 141 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, testified that one of his workmen put in the gas-fixtures, and unscrewed two caps for that purpose. Nothing was said about the room occupied by the LAUGHLIN family.

The remainder of the testimony proved unimportant. The jury accordingly rendered the following verdict:

That the deceased came to their deaths by asphyxia, from the inhalations of gas at No. 1,497 Third-avenue, and we censure the owner, CHARLES MOELLER, for not seeing caps put upon the end of the gas-pipe in said room.

The City-Market Property to be Sold—Commissioners of Appraisement Appointed.

Yesterday a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the market property belonging to the City of New-York, excepting Eighteenth Ward Market, be included in the sale of real estate to be made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the Controller is hereby authorized to have the necessary surveys and maps of such property made by a City Surveyor.

Resolved, That WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JOHN EWEN, and PETER COOPER be appointed on the part of the City of New-York to appraise and adjust the rights of the holders of the stalls in the markets, and to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to such holders.

The following is a list of the market property in the possession of the City, with the value of the same as estimated in 1863, and which value, it is safe to say, has trebled, perhaps quadrupled, since:

Centre Market	$100,000
Clinton Market	75,000
Catherine Market	60,000
Essex Market	95,000
Fulton Market	210,000
Franklin Market	30,000
Gouverneur Market	6,000
Harlem Market	10,000
Jefferson Market	75,000
Tompkins Market	50,000
Union Market	18,000
Washington Market	385,000
Total	$1,214,000

The original cost of Washington Market was $200,000.

Italy and the Italians—The Boston Address to Victor Emmanuel.

The address to the King of Italy, which, as stated in our telegrams, has been signed by very many of the leading citizens of Boston, and will be forwarded to him at an early day, is as follows:

To His Majesty Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, desire to congratulate you, and through you your people, upon the unity of Italy and the establishment of Rome as its capital.

Our own history has taught us the value of union. The independence of our country was achieved by union, and we know that by union alone can it be maintained. We rejoice that the independence of your country is assured by the same grand policy, and that this policy is strengthened by the acquisition of the Eternal City as the seat of government.

This peaceful conquest gratifies the pride of your people, and touches the imagination of the world. It has cheered the hearts of all who love liberty to watch the steps by which your Kingdom has advanced in power, in honor and in freedom. We love to feel that the example of the heroes and martyrs for truth in the New World has done something for the good cause in the Old World.

The triumphs of the past will stimulate you to new achievements. We assure you of our heartfelt sympathy in all your efforts for the good of Italy. We belive that you agree with us, that the truest wisdom of all rulers is found in justice and beneficence to all men; and that the greatest earthly gift to the people is that universal education which is the strength of our country, and which must be the hope of yours. We wish for you a long and glorious reign; for your people, progress and prosperity; for United Italy, independence, stability and honor, while the world stands.

JAN. 25, 1871.

THE TAYLOR WILL.

Additional Evidence to Establish the Testament—Interesting Facts—Testimony of Geo. Duryea and Marshal Murray—First Impressions of Messrs. Marsh and Van Vechten as to the Validity of the Will—The Proceedings Yesterday.

The Surrogate's Court was crowded yesterday, more densely than at any previous time during the progress of the Taylor will case. The evidence adduced to sustain the will was to some extent cumulative, but at the same time important in its character, while, in addition, a number of new facts were developed tending to establish the validity of the instrument in dispute. The testimony of GEO. DURYEA, Mr. TAYLOR'S confidential clerk, and that of Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, Ex-United States Marshal, and EDWARD H. TRACEY, both intimate personal friends of the deceased, was particularly interesting. The proceedings, reported in detail, will be found below, but in the evidence as given points of minor importance are omitted. Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday again urged dispatch, and in all his legal rulings on disputed questions was prompt and clear. The evidence, he said, must be concluded during the present week. The following is the testimony:

Mr. CHARLES W. BAKER, examined by Mr. ANDREWS, testified: I reside at No. 178 Madison-avenue; I knew the deceased, JAMES B. TAYLOR, for about thirty years, and our relations were of the most intimate character, and during the last three or four years I was in the habit of seeing him two or three times a week, and had a great many business transactions with him; during the time his family was absent in Europe I frequently dined and breakfasted with him at his residence; on the Monday a week preceding his death, I breakfasted with him, and had a conversation with him at that time in reference to his will; he said he had made it, and left the bulk of his property to his wife, who helped him to accumulate it, and who he believed would be the best custodian of it; he remarked that after her death he did not care what became of it; he also told me he left KATE $5,000 a year in her own right; I have seen Mr. TAYLOR write so often that I think I would know his signature—[will shown;] I have no doubt whatever that the signature attached to the will is in Mr. TAYLOR'S handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. CLINTON—I was not in partnership with Mr. TAYLOR in any business, but we both had a joint interest in certain transactions; I was at the house of Mr. TAYLOR daily for a week or ten days before his death; I did not see him in person, however, and called more particularly to inquire as to his condition; from 1860 to 1865 I received frequent letters from Mr. TAYLOR, probably averaging one a week; from 1865 to 1870 I received quite as many letters as before; I have had checks of Mr. TAYLOR'S on the Shoe and Leather Bank; they were generally signed JAMES B. TAYLOR; I never saw this will until this morning, and have made no examination of it until placed upon the stand.

Mr. GEORGE DURYEA, the next witness called, testified: I reside at No. 20 East Forty-ninth-street; I am now Superintendent of the Post-office, and have charge of the entire office from six in the evening until five in the morning; I have held that position since 1869, and obtained it through JAMES B. TAYLOR; I knew him for about fourteen years, in the capacity of his clerk; I entered his service when a boy, and remained with him until the Summer of 1861, when I went to the war and served until the Spring of 1862; I received an honorable discharge, by special order of the War Department, at the request of Mr. TAYLOR; I returned to New-York and continued in his employment until the time of his death; I was more familiar with Mr. TAYLOR'S handwriting than any man living, as I was his confidential clerk; I sat at his desk for hours together, when he would fill whole sheets of paper with his signatures; [will shown;] this signature attached to the will is in the handwriting of JAMES B. TAYLOR; I have no doubt about it; it is too plain to admit of a doubt; I first saw this will the day it was found by Mr. SWEENY at No. 48 Pine-street; I was in the outer office, and when it was found I came in and saw it; I do not know in whose handwriting the body of the will is.

Q.—By Mr. ANDREWS—Is the body of that will or any part of it in your handwriting? A.—(emphatically)—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. CLINTON—My first acquaintance with Mr. TAYLOR was through an advertisement in the newspapers for an office boy; I cannot now tell with whom I lived then; I did not live in Great Jones-street; I lived at No. 7 Great Jones-street for about three years after I became employed by Mr. TAYLOR; I also lived in No. 123 West Twenty-third-street; none of the residents of that house had anything to do with my release from military duty; I became Mr. TAYLOR'S confidential clerk about 1862 or 1863; I kept his books, and they were a complete record of his financial transactions; general memorandums were laid away in Mr. TAYLOR'S desk and in my own; I never saw him file away papers in any other place; I was at the office regularly in the months of July and August last; I sometimes went to the office on Sundays; from the death of Mr. TAYLOR to the 22d of September I visited the office, No. 48 Pine-street, and my name was over the door; during this period I never saw Mr. JACKSON or WITHERELL at the office; I might have had some special reason to keep me away a week from the office, but if I had it was some business transaction; I saw JACKSON at the Post-office several times, but I have no definite recollection of any conversation that took place between us on any subject whatever; I do not remember hearing him ever say it was strange no will was found; from the death of Mr. TAYLOR to the 22d September I do not remember having said anything to him in reference to a will, but I might have forgotten it if it did occur; during that interval I do not remember ever speaking to him; our personal relations were not very intimate; on the day of Mr. TAYLOR'S death I don't think I met him at No. 48 Pine-street, nor am I aware that we had any appointment there; I do not remember having had any conversation with JACKSON on the subject of TAYLOR'S will within ten days after his death; I swear positively I was not at the office with WITHERELL and JACKSON during this interval; I do not recognize the writing in the body of this will, nor do I know any person who writes like it; I think it resembles the writing of Mr. JOHN OWEN, who frequently did business for Mr. TAYLOR, and I said so on the day it was discovered: I thought at the time it was written by him, and believed so for a month; I have expressed no opinion within the past two weeks that that paper was not intended by Mr. TAYLOR to be his will; I have not said that I remember within the last month that I could have turned over the bulk of the property to KATE instead of Mrs. TAYLOR; and I have not said that I could break the will or anything to that effect; as to who wrote that signature to the will, in my opinion, I cannot possibly be mistaken.

Q.—Within the past two years did Mr. TAYLOR frequently call you a d—— scoundrel? [Objected to and excluded.]

Q.—Did he within the last eight years denounce you as dishonest and unworthy of trust, and also, did he charge you with stealing books from his office? [Objected to, and excluded.]

A.—I had a key for Mr. TAYLOR'S safe up to the Spring of 1869; I know ADELINE WESTON, one of the legatees in this will, and she is no relative of mine; Mr. TAYLOR, to my knowledge, knew her eight or nine years ago; I have not acted in concert with her in regard to this will since Mr. TAYLOR'S death; I have had no consultation with WITHERELL or JACKSON in regard to this will.

Capt. JONAS P. LEVY, examined by Mr. ANDREWS, testified: I reside in New-York; have lived here twenty-five years; knew JAMES B. TAYLOR for thirty-five years before his decease; was intimate with him and with his family. [will shown;] I should take this signature to be that of Mr. TAYLOR.

Cross-examination: I have followed the sea; have not been to sea since 1853; I deal in real estate; my office is in Broadway; have been there about six weeks; have had other offices in Broadway and in Wall-street; before I went in real estate I was a merchant, dealt in everything; have done so since 1833; did business in Wilmington from 1860 to 1864; before that time I lived in Washington; I have lived in New-York since the war; also resided in New-York in 1846, 1848, and 1850; I have always called New-York my residence. [Mr. ANDREWS—I believe we all know Capt. LEVY; he's a brother of Commodore LEVY, of the navy.] I first knew Mr. TAYLOR in 1846, when he was at the Carlton House; have had business transactions with him; received letters from him in 1848; saw his signature two or three times last Summer; different signatures, attached to letters; saw him with them at his office; don't recollect at any other particular time when I saw him write; he has done so in my presence from time to time; first saw this will in Court on Saturday last; looked at it a few minutes; I have not been subpœnaed in this case; came at the request of the Queen, Mrs. TAYLOR; we always used to call her so; saw her at her house; have seen her often at her home.

Mr. EDWARD H. TRACEY testified: I reside at the Union-place Hotel; have resided in New-York thirty-three years; I am a civil engineer, and at present Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department; knew Mr. TAYLOR intimately for years; we have boarded together; lived in the same house the greater part of the time I knew him; our relations were very friendly; saw him during his last illness; went to his house the day after he was taken sick, and called there each day thereafter until he died; have seen deceased write occasionally, and am somewhat familiar with his handwriting; [will shown;] I have no doubt that this is Mr. TAYLOR'S signature; I first saw this paper at Mr. TAYLOR'S office the day it was discovered. [Witness here described the search for the will, stating who were present, &c.] When the will was found I saw Mr. SWEENY take it out of the book in which it had been placed; I noticed the book; it was BENTON'S *Thirty Years in the United States Senate*; during Mr. TAYLOR'S illness, on the Saturday before his death, I passed some time with him; he was quite bright; he asked me if I had any room to put any more books in my book-cases; he said he had some fine books in his office; he talked as if he wanted to give them to me; I said my book-cases were full; he then asked if I had BENTON'S *Thirty Years*; I said I had one volume, when he replied, "I have the other and you ought to have it;" he spoke as if he wished me specially to have these books; during our conversation we were interrupted; he appeared to wish to say something particular to me; I am one of the executors named in the will; [search again referred to and described;] on the first day of the search, Mr. MARSH and myself handled the papers only; we found in the top drawer of Mr. TAYLOR'S table papers of value, notes of hand and mortgages; the place seemed insecure, and we therefore placed all the papers in charge of the Safe Deposit Company; I was present when the executed will was found; I took it from the back part of the middle drawer in Mr. TAYLOR'S desk, from under some loose papers; this paper (the will) was found on the day of the second search at the office; most of the valuable papers found at the first search were discovered in the left hand drawer of Mr. TAYLOR'S desk; when we found the real will, we had begun to search the book-case systematically; it was found in BENTON'S *History*, as stated; several of the leaves were turned down in the place where it was put, as if to attract attention; Mr. SWEENY said on taking it out of the book, "I have found the will; its all right, this is JIM TAYLOR'S signature." [Last portion of this remark objected to and struck out.] We made two copies of the will at this time and compared them with the original; I have one of these copies.

The cross-examination by Mr. CLINTON brought out no facts of importance or interest.

Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, examined by Mr. ANDREWS: I reside in Twenty-second-street; have lived there since 1862; was born in this City; held the position of United States Marshal for eight years; knew JAMES B. TAYLOR since 1834; he was then a clerk in a dry-goods store, and at that time boarded with Mrs. WITHERELL, the mother of one of the subscribing witnesses to the will. [Witness here detailed the various places at which Mr. TAYLOR lived from 1834, up to the time of his death.] My acquaintance with Mr. TAYLOR was of a very intimate character; have known Mrs. TAYLOR since about 1839, when deceased lived in the Seventh Ward; I saw him nearly every evening; met him since two or three times a week; never had but one business transaction with him in all my life, and that in connection with the Roman Brothers' Mining Company; was one of my bondsmen when I was Marshal; I appointed WITHEREL a deputy of mine in 1861, at the request of Mr. and Mrs. TAYLOR; he was with me during my whole term of office; when TAYLOR called on me, he would always ask after WITHERELL, saying, "How's old NED?" I met Mr. TAYLOR frequently during the latter part of his life, both at his office and at his residence; I always met Mrs. TAYLOR when I was at his home; Mr. TAYLOR always seemed on affectionate terms with his wife; up to the day of his death, he often said that, in matters of business, he always relied upon his wife's advice; saw Mr. TAYLOR last alive the day before he left his office for the last time; he looked like a very sick man; I first heard of Mr. TAYLOR'S death on Tuesday morning, the day after it occurred; was present at the first examination of Mr. TAYLOR'S papers, at the office, on the day it was made; I was present at the request of no one; I stopped at Mr. MUDGETT'S office on the floor below, and then went upstairs; saw the door of Mr. TAYLOR'S office open and went in; found the gentlemen there heretofore named, and said, upon entering, "How's JIM?" I then first learned of his death; [search described again;] I was present when the will was found; first saw it on that day; at the time it was found I was in the front room; I heard Mr. SWEENY say, "I've found the will;" I saw it next at the Surrogate's office, the next day; Mr. MARCH, Mr. VAN VECHTEN and others were present; Mr. MARCH said, as I came in the office, "Well, you've found the will;" he turned the will over, and, pointing to the signature, said, "That's Mr. TAYLOR'S signature, and I'll swear to it," and then said to me, "How much it's like him;" we went to the other end of the room, and he then said, "I'm done—this is all correct;" Mr. VAN VECHTEN at the time examined the will attentively; I met Mr. VAN VECHTEN subsequently, in Broadway, and he then told me that he had no doubt but that the signature to the will was a genuine one; I recollect meeting Mr. BENJ. FIELD and Mr. WITHERELL at the office of Mr. TAYLOR one day during the Summer of 1870; can't fix the exact day, except from the joke which passed between TAYLOR and myself about WITHERELL'S sister; Gens. SPINOLA and BOYNTON were there the same day; have seen Mr. TAYLOR write often; am familiar with his handwriting; [will shown;] I havn't any doubt but that the signature is genuine.

Cross-examined by Mr. CLINTON—I have taken no part in procuring evidence to sustain the will; I have called at Mrs. TAYLOR'S four or five times a week for the past three weeks; was there last, last night; have seen WITHERELL and JACKSON there twice during the past month; on the morning that they were placed upon the stand, I met them at Mrs. TAYLOR'S house; I have seen ADELINE WESTON four or five times; never knew her before this case came on; I have seen her at her house; went there at her request; have not been there more than four times; took Mr. ALBERT DAY with me the third or fourth time I went; I have not seen her in Court; [the Court here excluded as irrelevant all evidence in relation to Mrs. WESTON;] when I was Marshal I frequently received brief notes from Mr. TAYLOR; they were signed generally "JAS. B.," some of them "J. B.," and others "JAMES B.;" I have not preserved these notes, as I did not consider them of value.

Mr. JOHN BOARDMAN, the last witness called yesterday, testified: I am a resident of New-York, and have lived here all my life; knew Mr. TAYLOR for twenty-five years, and frequently exchanged notes with him—promissory notes to a large extent; I am familiar with his handwriting, having frequently seen him write. [Will shown.]

Q. by Mr. ANDREWS—Is the signature to that paper that of Mr. TAYLOR? A.—Certainly it is.

Cross-examination—I am in no business at present; have been in the stable business; I exchanged notes with deceased from about 1854 until the war began; had but four transactions of this kind with him after that time; the notes were drawn to my order; Mr. TAYLOR'S handwriting and signature would vary at times; never saw the will until at this time; I looked at it but a moment; I did not require any more; I could show you a dozen signatures just like it if you desired it.

Adjourned until today, Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

Fire-Insurance Renewals—No Stamps Required.

The following correspondence upon an important subject explains itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1871.

SIR: Your letter of Jan. 20, 1871, respecting stamp duty on renewals of policies of insurance, has been received. WILLARD BULLARD, Esq., of New-York, Acting Collector Internal Revenue, has this day been specially instructed in the case, and you are respectfully referred to him.

Very respectfully,
A. PLEASONTON, Commissioner.

The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters have received the following reply, which completely settles the renewal stamp question:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1871.

Renewals, properly so called, still require the same stamps as the originals. This would apply to renewal receipts given after the expiration of the term for which premium has been paid, and which have the effect to revive the policy. (Internal Revenue Record, volume 8, page 60. Series 5, No. 10, page 16.) But renewal receipts, so called, given before the end of such term for payments which simply prevent the policy from expiring by reason of nonperformance of its conditions, now come under the general exemption of receipts by section 4 of the act of July 14, 1870.

Very respectfully,
A. PLEASONTON, Commissioner.

WILLARD BULLARD, Esq., Acting Collector of Internal Revenue, Thirty-second District, New-York.

Passing Forged Checks.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, EDWARD HICKEY, a noted swindler, who has been singularly successful in passing a large number of forged bank checks, was charged, at the instance of JOSEPH WALLACE and PATRICK DUNNE, with passing forged checks on the New-York County National Bank. The prisoner, by the aid of a good address, ingratiated himself into the confidence of his victims, and induced them to advance him considerable sums of money on these, which he convinced them were genuine. Upon presentation at the bank, however, they were discovered to be worthless, and warrants were issued for his apprehension. For nearly two months, however, he evaded arrest, and succeeded in making upward of ten other merchants victims to his imposition. He was arrested on Monday evening, and yesterday was committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

Alleged Highway Robbery.

On Monday night, as Mr. THOMAS SINNOT was leaving the liquor-store corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, he was attacked by two men, knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and $30 in money. JAMES CAHIL, a notorious criminal, who has spent a term in State Prison for passing counterfeit money, was arrested on the charge of being one of the highwaymen. He was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, but Mr. SINNOT could not identify him as one of his assailants. He was, however, held for examination.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Congress Amending the Legislation of Last Session—Two Important Provisions Passed—The Liquor Importers out of the Woods.

The most important legislation in Congress recently, so far as it regards our mercantile interests, was the joint resolution which declared as the meaning of the Tariff act of 1870, that ships arriving at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of December, 1870, shall be entitled to have their cargoes entered under the new tariff, the same as if the merchandise had been actually in bonded warehouse at that time, provided that the owners of such merchandise shall, within thirty days from the passage of this joint resolution, make application for relief to the Collector of the Port at which such merchandise arrived. This portion of the joint resolution affects only three or four vessels which arrived before midnight on the 31st day of December last. The Customs authorities and the law demanded that the duties should accrue on the arrival of the goods within the jurisdiction; this joint resolution completely annuls that ruling. Congress also passed another joint resolution inserting the word "herein" in the proper place in the twenty-first section of the act of 1870, which, had it been done before, would have saved the importers of liquors, particularly rum, gin and whiskies, many sleepless nights, the Custom-House officials much vexation of spirit, and the claim agents, who looked upon the lapsus as a mine of wealth to them, much extravagant speculation. The tariff of 1870—as has already been stated in the TIMES—contained a provision that brandies and all liquors distilled from grain, except as otherwise provided for, should pay a reduced duty of $2 per gallon. The exception did the mischief, inasmuch as the old tariff did provide for rum, gin and whiskies at $2 50 per gallon. The language of the law was clear, however, and the only way to get over it was to have the act amended by Congress. Claim agents stood ready to put the matter through for 25 per cent. of the claim, but Messrs. P. W. ENGS & SON, FYFE, BEECHER & CO., and M. LEONARD & Co. determined to employ counsel and look to the liquor importers to assist them in defraying the expenses—in which said liquor importers have been very backward in coming forward. The result was that Mr. J. H. STRICKELL, formerly Deputy Collector of the Third Division, who was the counsel employed, succeeded in the brief space of twenty days in securing the passage of this joint resolution. The cost to the importers is about $3,000, and had claim agents been allowed to have a hand in the passage of this simple explanatory resolution, would doubtless have cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. This illustrates the article in the TIMES of Sunday, which showed up the operations of this class of cormorants—the claim agents. The value of rum, gin and whiskey now in hand, and which has awaited this action of Congress, is estimate at $11,000,000. The same range in price from $3 90 at fifty-nine to sixty degrees proof, to $5 50 for extra fine London Dock. Whiskies are the same as rum, the prices being governed by the proof, and ginsis $3 to $3 50, gold, for fifty to fifty-two degrees of proof. The liquor importers are arranging to sell imported liquors on the same basis as domestic whiskies—at a certain price per proof gallon.

The Farragut Monument Association.

A meeting of the Farragut Monument Association was held at the Naval Office yesterday afternoon, Hon. JOHN A. DIX presiding. Additional members were elected as follows: Hon. E. D. Morgan, Gen. H. E. Wright, Gen. Chauncey McKeever, Col. H. C. Lockwood, Gen. Chas. K. Graham, Gen. I. Vordes, Col. H. C. Kirby, Gen. J. C. Kaddoo. The following were appointed whose duty it will be to act as an executive committee to raise a fund of $500,000 for the erection of a monument to Admiral FARRAGUT: Moses H. Grinnell, Benj. H. Field, R. W. Howes, S. H. Macy, Gen. Irwin McDowell, Sam. Wetmore, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, Chas. H. Marshall, H. J. Hoppin, Jackson Schultz. About $7,000 have been contributed to the fund, and the Mayors of the principal cities in the country will be requested to act as agents for their respective districts.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 1: Nos. 72, 73, 56, 55, 76, 77, 78.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
103—H. Winsor et al. vs. steamer Rebecca Clyde.	107—Union Ferry Co. vs. steam-propr Oriole.
105—J. W. Luce et al. vs. steam-ship City of Baltimore.	108—United States vs. ferry-boat Hudson.
76—H. Storms vs. sloop Atlantic.	125—H. R. Harper vs. V. A. Barker.
	128—J. V. Throop vs. F. Brett et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
273—Heineman vs. Spencer.	306—Laurent vs. Phillips.
295—Hill vs. Mitcheson.	306—Werdenfel vs. McKenney.
298—Wehle vs. Jaffe.	307—Merchant vs. Brett.
295—Von Keller vs. Sturzburg.	308—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Stokes.
293—Weed vs. Cambreling.	309—Ames vs. Russell.
303—Talcot vs. Diggles.	310—Horsman vs. Decker.
305—Penfield vs. Jamea.	311—Walker vs. Am. Nat. Bank.
116 vs. ——.	
309—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	312—Losee vs. Mathews.
302—Building Material Co. vs. Codling.	313—Vose vs. Reed.
293—Tracy vs. Hotchkiss.	314—Lyon & Wood & May Steam-engine Co.
304—Haton vs. Hilliard.	315—Jones vs. Bracken.
	316—Stow vs. Beardsley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Barcell vs. Barcell.	164—Home Life Ins. Co. vs. Emp. Fire Extinguishing Co.
60—Emery Jones.	141—Justh vs. Justh.
65—In re the Baltic Life Ins. Co.	168—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
84—Oerster vs. Townsend Mfg. Co.	136—Same vs. Same.
85—Same vs. Same.	206—Corbin vs. Fire and Marine Ins. Co. vs. Hamlin.
86—Wright vs. Cunningham.	
121—Bowne vs. Leveridge.	208—Hathorn vs. Allen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4742—Meeder vs. Kaufman.	4905—Furman vs. Chase.
4920—Lesslie vs. Haley.	4906—Leverett vs. Dean.
4832—Jobson vs. Weed.	4960—Knebel vs. Wiess.
4939—McKenzie vs. Smith.	4964—Knebel vs. Kouch.
4961—Rason vs. McGinn.	4962—Knebel vs. Vitt.
4875—Hartung vs. Seltigan	4965—Wilhelm vs. Heyman.
4915—Mee vs. Harrington.	4966—Heyman vs. Hecht.
4954—Beebe vs. Benson.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Macdonald vs. Macdonald.	4945—Warren vs. Jahr.
4796—Burgess vs. Kalle.	4946—Byrne vs. O'Keefe.
4764½ vs. Same.	4747—Brown vs. Hyenga.
4830—Zettner vs. Metzler.	4950—Darrow vs. Laycock.
4944—Halle vs. Koerpel.	4959—Darrow vs. Melrose.
	——Shaw vs. Connors.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4560—Bansal vs. Shaler.	5058—Weinberg vs. Haensen.
4982½—Del. & L. & W. R. R. vs. Murphy.	5359—Miller vs. Wood.
4891½—Cleveland vs. Hall.	5350—Collins vs. Simmons.
5577—McGuire vs. McMullen.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 31.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE IRON-CLAD MALICIOUS PROSECUTION CASE—THE TESTIMONY OF PLAINTIFF FLATLY CONTRADICTED BY TESTIMONY BOTH ORAL AND DOCUMENTARY.

Antonio Millan vs. *John Graham.*—This action, which is brought by the plaintiff, a Peruvian, against Capt. John Graham, the well-known ship-master and owner of this City, for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, was continued today. The chief points of the testimony on the part of the plaintiff, given in the course of the trial, have already been published in the columns of this paper. At the conclusion of plaintiff's testimony, yesterday, Mr. John Graham, counsel for the defendant, made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground of a failure of proof. Mr. Graham said the question was, would the Court be willing to sustain a verdict for damages on the present proofs? If not, the action must be dismissed now. The plaintiff asked the jury to convict the defendant of a malicious perjury. As the case stands, it was oath against oath. There was the oath of Capt. Graham to the facts on which the warrant of arrest was obtained, and which is but partially met by the testimony of the plaintiff. There were some most important passages in Capt. Graham's affidavit, which had not been touched by the testimony of Millan, the plaintiff. Among these was the fact alleged by Capt. Graham, that Millan had no property unless these $500,000 in bonds, and these, defendant claimed, did not belong to plaintiff, and that the Government of Peru had stopped payment of the interest, and advertised itself as the owner of the bonds through the columns of the New-York TIMES. In opposition to this, there was no proof presented on the part of the plaintiff. Plaintiff had not shown anything to contradict the allegation of Capt. Graham; that he (plaintiff) had failed to fulfil his contract within sixty days, as agreed upon, and that he (Graham) had expended the moneys alleged; and the reason plaintiff had not contradicted these statements must have been that he could not, for he had it in his power at any time to have examined Capt. Graham before trial, and extracted from him the whole story as to how and in what manner he (Capt. Graham) expended the $140,000, for which he claimed his right to be reimbursed. Millan had failed to show the Capt. Graham was without a claim against him when he procured his arrest, and all that he can pretend is, that he knows of no such claim. Plaintiff does not prove that he ever could have performed his contract for the purchase of the *Agamenticus*, or that he ever made a tender of performance. His (counsel's) belief was, that Millan and Dominguez never intended to make a purchase of monitors, but that their whole acts disclosed a scheme on their part to get this $500,000 in bonds out of the hands of the financial agents of Peru, on the pretense of using them as security to bind the performance of these contracts with Capt. Graham, and this accomplished, then to "beat" Capt. Graham out of them—out of his advances and expenditures, and his rights under the contract. The absurd story of Millan was, that Capt. Graham, without any security for the performances of the contract, was to send a monitor afloat, armed and equipped for a few hours' engagement, and sweep the seas for a period of sixty days, not knowing whether the plaintiff would take or reject her, nay for her or not, having nothing but the naked promise of this man Millan and Dominguez. It was plain that Millan and Dominguez were in the confidence of each other, and the letters of Capt. Graham produced by plaintiff, show that he (Capt. Graham) regarded himself as having been deceived by Dominguez. The only evidence given to contradict Capt. Graham's affidavit, on which the action was based, was the mere breath or puff of this man Millan, and the Court would see to it that idle, empty insinuations, were not accepted as testimony. On these grounds he moved for a dismissal of the complaint.

Judge McCunn here suggested that the sole question in the case was, whether Capt. Graham had probable cause for stating the facts alleged in his affidavit, on which the order of arrest was granted, and which forms the basis of the present action.

Ex-Judge Fullerton then argued against the motion to dismiss, contending that the evidence was sufficient to warrant the Court in submitting it to the jury for their consideration.

Judge McCUNN said, he was in some doubt as to whether on this state of the testimony, it was not his duty to dismiss the complaint, but as he was disposed to have the testimony in the case come out fully, he would deny the motion at the present stage of the case.

Mr. A. J. Vanderpool, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, then opened the case on the part of the defense. The course of the part of plaintiff, he said, had been to poison the minds of the jury before the antidote could be applied. He would show to the jury a series of contracts between the plaintiff and defendant for the purchase of iron-clads from the United States Government; that every one of the contracts fell through in consequence of the fault of the plaintiff and his inability to fulfill them; that, relying on these contracts and representations, Capt. Graham had advanced moneys to Millan and his associate, Dominguez, and incurred expenses amounting in all to about $180,000, which was at one time acknowledged by the plaintiff; that instead of Capt. Graham not speaking Spanish, he spoke it fluently, and almost all the conversations relating to these contracts were had in the Spanish language; that Capt. Graham at last growing suspicious of Millan's representations, sent one of the first merchants in Peru to make inquiry about him, and received a reply stating that he was a gambler and an adventurer; that instead of making Capt. Graham's acquaintance through Dominguez for the first time, he (Millan) had frequently heard of Capt. Graham in Peru, and had there seen a ship belonging to him; they would sustain all Capt. Graham claims by indisputable documentary testimony, and in short show that plaintiff's theory was only a cunningly-devised fable.

Capt. Graham, the defendant, (no relation to his counsel,) was then placed upon the stand. He sustained the truth of the original affidavit throughout; showed that Millan and Dominguez sought his acquaintance; that in response to a note from Dominguez he met Millan at the latter's office in Pearl-street; that Millan then represented himself a rich Peruvian; that he was associated with five or six other Peruvians who proposed to pledge six millions of property to raise three millions of money with which to purchase some iron-clads from the United States Government to sweep the Spanish fleet from the seas; that he sought Capt. Graham from his knowledge of him as a large ship owner; that he told Capt. Graham if he would enter into the speculation, and keep the matter quiet, both could make money out of it; that as the result of this interview, Capt. Graham entered into no less than six contracts with Millan to purchase iron-clads, in all of which Millan failed; that he (Capt. Graham) had expended moneys, and made advances to Millan amounting to nearly $180,000; that among the money so advanced to Millan was $1,000 on some diamond rings, $2,500 to pay the latter's expenses in Washington, and also an additional sum of $10,000; that the real contract between the parties was that binding Millan in the penalty of $500,000; that all the contracts were drawn according to a draft in Spanish presented by Millan; that all the papers presented to Millan were fully and carefully interpreted to him; that at Millan's request, he (Graham) had five or six iron-clads lying at different ports surveyed and reported on, some of them several times; that the price of the *Agamenticus* was to be paid here, except about $125,000 to be paid at the final delivery; that he (Graham) was at all times ready to fulfill his part of the contract, but that Millan was not in a position to fulfill his; that among other vessels inspected was the *Dunderberg*, for which Millan said he would pay $5,000,000 if she suited; that when the contract for the *Argamentious* was entered into, all previous contracts and papers were destroyed except the $50,000 notes given on the *Onondaga* contract, and that at the time of entering into this last contract, Millan acknowledged indebtedness to Capt. Graham in the sum of $180,000. Much more testimony of a similar nature was adduced, and documents were introduced showing that Millan acknowledged the bonds to have been delivered to Capt. Graham as security for the fulfillment of the contract and the payment of his advances. Capt. Graham had not concluded his testimony at the adjournment of the Court.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions in the Court of Appeals Jan. 31, 1871:

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed and decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs: Erwin *vs.* Loper, executor, &c.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted—costs to abide the event: Abbott *vs.* Olds; Van Schaack *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company.

Judgments affirmed with costs: Brady *et al. vs.* Kingsley et al.; People ex rel. Averill *vs.* Adirondack Company et al.; People ex rel. Oswald *vs.* Brownell et al.; Bennett *vs.* Cook; Ferguson *vs.* Tweedy.

Motion for reargument denied, with costs: People ex rel. Schaghticoke *vs.* The Troy and Boston Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 31.

By Judge Brady.

Fisk *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; motion denied.

In the matter of the claim of Martin L. Finch *vs.* The Estate of Reuben Lowell; motion granted, but without costs.

Emily J. Watson *vs.* Herman B. Babcock; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 31.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Oscar F. Bacon *vs.* Joseph P. Pierson; Ethan L. Watson *vs.* David R. Martin; Alfred Roe *vs.* Warren S. Barlow; orders granted.

James L. Thue *vs.* David McDonald; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Eleanor F. Bishop *vs.* Nathaniel C. Bishop; order granted.

Frederick Brodie *vs.* Thomas Clark et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 31.

By Judge Robinson,

In the matter of Jacob Stern, an insolvent debtor; objections sustained; pleadings dismissed.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Barney *vs.* the Commercial Warehouse Co.; receiver may have order to show cause asked for.

Wilson et al. *vs.* Adair; motion to strike out answer as sham denied.

Waterly *vs.* Wallace; motion to discharge arrest denied.

Utassy *vs.* Harlem; motion granted.

Nicol *vs.* McKay; if defendant will give security for the payment of the judgment, the motion will be granted; security to be given in five days.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 31.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s '81, C	113⅛	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	110⅛	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	109⅛	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109⅛	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b2	108⅝	
50,000	do	108⅝	
55,000	do	b. c. 108⅞	
10,000	Va. St. 6s, old	65	
5,000	do	65⅜	
4,000	Va. St. 6s, new	61	
2,000	Ga. St. 6s	91⅛	
2,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs	94⅞	
15,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	80⅛	
2,000	do. Ap. & Oct.	81⅛	
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	90	
4,000	La. St. 6s, old	68	
4,000	Ala. St. 5s	86⅜	
2,000	N. Car. 6s, R. Rs.	19⅛	
10,000	N. Car. F. Act, '86	37⅜	
1,000	Erie 1st	93	
3,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d	90	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d	93	
11,000	M. So. 8. P. Bs.	100	
1,000	Cen. P. Gold Bs.	91⅛	
5,000	Un. Pac. 1os, In.	64	
8,000	C. & N. W. Con.	88⅛	
1,000	Gt. West. 8s, '88	89	
3,000	Mor. & Essex 1st	102	
10,000	Ch. & Al. S. F. Bs.	100	
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97⅛	
10,000	St. Louis & I. M. 1st M. Bs.	90	
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96	
2,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10, Cons.	96	
5,000	do	95	
5,000	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st	83⅛	
16	Bk. of Commerce	117⅛	
16	do	118	
15	Cen. Nat. Bank	103	
100	Con. Coal of Md	22⅛	
200	do	24	
500	Quicksilver Min	10⅛	
100	Quicksilver Pf. b. c.	15	
20	Del. & H. Canal	116⅛	
7	do	113⅞	
600	Mar. Mining	5	
200	Mar. Pref	9	
80	West. U. Tel	80⅛	
100	Boston Water P.	24	
200	do. b. c.	23⅞	
6	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	43	
100	Canton Co.	b. c. 72	
800	Adams Ex.	c. 67⅛	
205	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	43	
100	do	43⅜	
100	U. States Ex.	42	
200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	b3 93	
100	Erie	21⅜	
10	Mich. Cen.	118⅛	
44	do	118⅜	
200	do	c. 118⅝	
100	L. S. & M. So.	b3 94⅜	
200	do	94⅜	
54	do	94⅜	
800	do	b. c. 94⅜	
500	do	94⅜	
10	Panama	66½	
110	do	66⅜	
23	do	67	
700	do	b. c. 67	
700	Union Pacific	19	
200	do	18⅞	
100	do	18⅝	
200	Cleve. & Pitts., b10, x. div.	104⅛	
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	86⅛	
100	do	b. c. 86⅜	
100	N. J. Cen.	104⅜	
300	do	b3 104⅛	
300	Chic. & R. I.	b3 108⅛	
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅜	
100	do	b. c. 74⅜	
280	Del., Lack. & W.	104⅛	
100	do	104⅝	
100	Ohio & Miss.	b3 35⅛	
100	do	c 35⅜	
10	Chic. & Alt. Pf.	119	
18	N. Y. & N. H. Scrip	122	
15	Morris & Essex	88⅛	
460	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	82⅜	
100	C., C. & I.	b. c. 13⅛	
200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	24	

TUESDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were at 111@111⅛ @111⅞ ₱ cent., mostly at 111⅛ ₱ cent. The feeling in the market is one of firmness at about present quotations, but not confident as to any further considerable advance. Bills on London are held with much firmness, and the sales and settlements of the day, for the steamers of Wednesday, (tomorrow,) were chiefly at 109½ ₱ cent. for 60 days, and 110⅛@110⅜ ₱ cent. short sight.

Money rules easy, and the Public Funds are strongly upward, the 5 ₱ cents., (10-40s,) selling up to 109⅜ ₱ cent., which, throwing out the accumulated interest, is equal to 96⅛ ₱ cent. in Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 sold at 109⅛ ₱ cent., and the 1862s at 110⅛ ₱ cent. The demand was free for all descriptions. The long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 sold up to 113⅛ ₱ cent., equal to 102⅜@102½ ₱ cent. in Gold.

The Southern State Bonds were firm on South Carolinas and steady on Tennessees, both old and new; Virginias were fairly supported; other descriptions dull. The Railway Bonds of the Union Pacific, as well as the Common Stock of the same Road, were subjected to violent ups and downs. The Incomes sold down to 60, (70@71 only a few days ago,) and then up to 64 ₱ cent., the Land Grants 68, First Mortgage 79, Stock 16⅞, and soon after 19 ₱ cent.

The Railway Stocks, as in yesterday's market, were irregular in movement, the prominent exception to the general undetermined tone of speculation being Lake Shore, which advanced to 94⅞ ₱ cent. In the Miscellaneous Stocks there was a rise in Canton Company to 72 ₱ cent., and in Central Pacific Bonds an advance to 91½ ₱ cent. After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 31.	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	109¼
American Gold	111	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅝	64⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	95	94⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90¼	90⅜
Reading Railroad	98⅜	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	106½	107⅛
North-west Common	76	76½
North-west Preferred	86¾	86⅞
Pacific Mail	43¼	43⅞
St. Paul Preferred	74⅜	74⅜
St. Paul Common	54	53⅜
Lake Shore	94¼	94⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	35¼	34⅜
Toledo and Wabash	52	52⅜
Western Telegraph	46⅞	46⅞
Erie	21¾	21⅞
St. Joseph Common	36½	34¾
Union Pacific	19½	18½

The Treasury Office will, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at noon, buy $2,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund.

The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions to-morrow are estimated this Afternoon at $1,000,000, but only a moderate portion, we apprehend, of American Gold Coin.

In the Railway Stocks, at the close of business, the market was rather dull and most of the prices weak.

The special Message of the new Governor of Alabama to the Legislature on the default of State Interest on the 1st of January, is not in keeping with his prompt, and, as it now appears, too confident assurances which he caused to be telegraphed to New-York and London when the default occurred. He now enters into the manner and want of consideration under which the Bonds to the Alabama and Chattanoogs Road were incurred, and it is but too plain that the "Democratic" faith, of which he boasted in his telegrams, means little else than the repudiation of the acts of his "Republican" predecessors. He acknowledges that he has been urged to pay the interest, and that he "positively refused, *and shall continue to refuse,*" until the Legislature shall otherwise direct, and *this* he would recommend the Legislature *not* to do! We subjoin the text of that part of the Message which has appeared in the newspapers here:

"From information not at all definite in its character, I surmise that the indorsed bonds of this Company amount to between four and five millions, which, added to the two million State bonds, make an aggregate of nearly the State for at least six millions of dollars and upward. The interest on the indorsed bonds is payable by the State in currency, the interest on the two million bonds in gold. Five hundred thousand dollars must therefore be annually provided for by the State to pay this interest, if she recognizes the validity of the debt and assumes its payment. This is the State's liability for one railroad company alone.

I have been urged to pay the interest due on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and positively refused, and shall continue to refuse, unless empowered and required by your legislation, to do so. The Treasury of the State is not in a condition to furnish the means, and I cannot, and do not, recommend an increase of our already oppressive taxation, to supply the faithlessness of this railroad corporation. It is true the State might issue bonds *ad libitum* to cover up the delinquencies and spoliations of speculators and financial gamblers, but would that be fair, would it be honest, or consonant with the fair dealings of the State? Will it not be better to meet the issue at once, and ignore every party that has wantoned with and sought to humiliate the credit and name? I have said that there is no record of the State's liabilities in behalf of this company. Neither can be found any of the securities—required by law to be given to the State by that company. What has become of them, or whether they were executed, delivered and placed on file in any of the offices of the Government, I am unable to inform you.

I therefore recommend that a joint committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly be raised, with proper and necessary powers to inquire into this whole matter before any final action is taken thereon. I do not desire the State of Alabama to manifest even a reluctance to meet her just and honest liabilities, but I do insist upon her right and her duty, both to herself and those who claim to be her creditors, to institute this investigation before she pledges her future. There is one course which can be adopted with safety and justice alike to the State and bondholders, that is the enactment of a law providing for the transfer, *pro rata*, of the indorsed and the 2,000,000 bonds, all the rights, liens, securities, mortgages, assets and property secured by statute or in any other way vested in the State of Alabama by said road, and to pass such laws as will enable said bondholders to prosecute the rights to which they are subrogated under the transfer, provided they will release the State of Alabama from all liability on said bonds."

The temper of this Message is much to be regretted by the holders of Southern State securities, and the honest promoters of the Railway improvements in those States residing at the North and in Europe; but it were useless to disguise the prospect before them, when a State so able to pay as Alabama assumes an attitude so near akin to the open repudiation of its obligations for no other apparent reason than that they were undertaken by a previous Administration of the affairs of the State. We apprehend that the new Bonds of North Carolina and Tennessee will sooner or later be found in the same category and on the same pretenses. And it is by no means certain that other States of the South, on a change of party rule, may not be tempted to the same easy method of disposing of their obligations. The case of South Carolina, with a very moderate debt, and the assured ascendancy of the men now in charge of it, for at least three years to come, may prove an exception.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	113⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	113⅜
5-20 coup., '62	110⅜
5-20 coup., '64	110
5-20 coup., '65	110
5-20 coup., n. iss., '65	109
5-20 coup., '67	109⅜
5-20 coup., '68	109⅜
10-40 registered	109⅛
10-40 coupon	109⅜
6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds	64⅛
Virginia 6s, old	48
Virginia 6s, new bds	49
Virginia 6s, reg., old	49¼
Virginia 6s, reg., '67	55
Georgia 6s, old	91⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds	87
Georgia 7s, gold bds	94⅛
N. Car. 6s, old	40⅝
N. Car. Fund. Act, '86	35
N. Car. new bds	23¾
N. Car. Sp. Tax	18⅛
S. Car. 6s, new bds	60⅛
S. Car., April & Oct	61⅜
Mo. 6s	89⅛
Mo., Ia. & St. Jo., Iss.	89
La. 6s, Levee bds	71
Cal. 7s	106⅛
Coun. 6s	100⅛
Rhode Island 6s	100
Alabama 5s	87
Alabama 8s	98
Ark. 6s, Funded	58⅛
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. I.	55
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	100⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '90	100⅛
Ill. Canal bds, '70	100
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Ill. War Loan	100
Ind. 6 ₱ ct. War Loan	100
Ind. 5 ₱ cent	100
Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	90
Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	99
Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	99⅛
Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	101
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '79	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '80	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '81	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '82	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '83	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '84	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '85	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '86	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '87	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '88	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '89	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '90	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91
N. Y. Cen. 8s, '87	88
N. Y. Cen. 8s, R. Est.	88
N. Y. Cen. 8s, Subsc'n	88
N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '85-'76	101
Erie 1st Ext	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '83	91⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '81	79
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102
Harlem 1st	101
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	91
Alby & Susq. 2d 7s	100
Alb. & Sus. 8s, '82	118
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct.	108⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	95⅛
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96
Central Pac. Bds	91
Union Pac. 1st Bds	79⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	61
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '76	106
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	64
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	89
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93⅛
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	88
Han. & St. Jos. I. C. 7s	100
Han. & St. Jos. conv.	103⅜
Lack. & West. Bds.	99
Del., L. & W. 1st	100
Del., L. & West. 2d	94½
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext	94
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85
Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
Gt. West. 1st, '88	89
Gt. West. 2d, '93	81
Ill. & So. L. 1st	81
Gal. & Chic. Exts	100⅛
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅛
Morris & Essex 1st	102
Morris & Essex 2d	98
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99⅛
Clev. & Pitts. 1st	104
N. J. Cen. 2d	101
N. J. Cen. New Bds.	103
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101⅛
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Ohio & Miss. 1st	97
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	86⅜
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
St. L. & Iron Mt. R. R. Bds.	90
St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	90
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	95
Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅛
Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
Mar. & Cin. 1st	93⅛
Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Joliet & Chic. 1st	104
Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	83⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	83⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	88
Ced. Falls & Min. 1st	80⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	122	Continental	92
Manhattan	150x	Commonwealth	98
Mechanics'	134	Importers' & Traders'	157
Union	140	Park	154
America	146	Manuf. & Merchants'	98
City	220	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	96
Phenix	105	Central National	102⅞
Fulton	160	Fourth National	106⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	135	Oriental	155
National	116	Gold Exchange	70
Broadway	200	Del. & Hudson Canal	115
Leather Manuf.	200	Canton Co., Baltimore	71⅛
Broadway	290	Con.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mrs. Barry.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d aves.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 9 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum:	
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

The armistice began immediately in Paris, and, after three days, in the Provinces. The dividing line between hostile forces is drawn through the Departments of Calvados and Orne; the Germans hold the Departments of Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Loire-et-Cher, Loiret and Yonne. The vicinity of the Jura is excepted from the provisions of the armistice, but the naval forces of both Powers, in all parts of the globe, are included. The terms of capitulation of Paris are that the prisoners of war shall remain in Paris during the armistice, first surrendering their arms; the Gardes Nationales and Gendarmes retain their arms and are to act as Police; all Francs-Tireurs to be disbanded, and the public funds are to remain in Paris. The execution of the convention proceeded without interruption on the 30th. Postal communication between London and Paris is reopend, and the Germans are driving cattle into the city for the inhabitants. Count BISMARCK notified the British Foreign Office that but one line was at present available to send supplies to Paris, but that in the meantime the Germans would share their stores with the people. The distress in the city is very great. A French General in Paris is said to have committed suicide, but his name is not given. There is some opposition to the armistice, but it is generally regarded with favor. The French forces south of the Loire again began to advance, the Germans destroyed the bridge at Blois, and the French then retired southward. Gen. MANTEUFFEL has surrounded BOURBAKI'S army on the Swiss frontier. Two towns were taken with 3,000 French prisoners.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In consequence of the illness of Earl GRANVILLE, the reassembling of the Eastern Conference is again postponed....The debate in the Italian Parliament on Papal guarantees is closed. The Government made an explanation that the responsibilities toward the Pope, which it was about to assume, were the same substantially as those assumed in relation to the liberties of the Church, the practical effect of which would be to exempt the Pope from subjection to any temporal authority....The Portuguese Cabinet is still incomplete. The Bishop of Nyen has withdrawn from it....A boat-race at Havre between the cutters of the United States steamer *Shenandoah* and the British war steamer *Helicon*, was won by the former....The Bolton (England) cotton-spinners have granted an advance of wages of five per cent.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Income Tax Repeal bill was received from the House, with the suggestion that such measures could originate only in that body. It was proposed that this view be not concurred in, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed on the subject. After some discussion, this course was adopted. A joint resolution was offered, commending the suffering poor of France to the sympathy and charity of the people of this country. This resolution, and another in favor of putting Government vessels at the service of the people for transporting supplies to France, went over until today. A bill to establish a new steam-ship line between New-York and European ports was introduced and referred, as was also a bill for a new Federal Registration law. The latter part of the day's session was occupied with a discussion of the Georgia Senatorial question, but no vote was reached upon it.

In the House a few unimportant bills and resolutions were introduced, and the bill was passed which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to institute proceedings to obtain damages and indemnification for the destruction of the *Oneida* in the Bay of Yeddo. The bill appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Southern Outrages was also passed. The Senate substitute for the bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the Navy was non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked for. The bill to extend the bounty-land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans, was considered at length and finally passed by a vote of 184 to 2, all the amendments having been rejected. A message was received from the Senate in regard to a conference committee on the point raised with regard to the right of that body to originate the Income Tax Repeal bill. The conference was agreed to and members of the Committee appointed. A bill was reported prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the rebellion. This was considered, but not disposed of.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced, yesterday, in the Senate, was one concerning testamentary power to sell real estate, and one authorizing the construction of the line of the Improved Atmospheric Elevated Railway in New-York and Westchester Counties, running from the City Hall through Chatham-street, the Bowery and Third-avenue to Harlem Bridge, and carrying passengers, mails and merchandise; the fare to Harlem to be ten cents, and for shorter distances five cents, and in Westchester County not to exceed two cents per mile. A bill was also introduced to authorize the South-side Railroad to build branches in Kings and Queens Counties. The Richmond County Town Election bill was passed. After disposing of the general order of business the Senate adjourned. The business of leading interest in the House was the report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Twombly-Carey contested election case. The majority sustained the claim of Mr. CAREY, the Democratic candidate, to a seat from the Seventh District of New-York, and was accompanied by a resolution that he is entitled to the seat. A motion to lay the report on the table and to make it the special order for today, was made, but it was rejected by a vote of 60 to 63. The minority of the Committee reported in favor of Mr. TWOMBLY'S claim. The adoption of the majority report was forced through under the operation of the previous question. The bill fixing the fees of Justices of the Peace and constables in civil and criminal cases, and of Justices and witnesses in Justices' Courts, was ordered to a third reading. There was a long debate on the bill to amend the Usury laws by extending to individuals the provision now applying to banks, that the interest only shall be forfeited, but no action followed. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Serious trouble, it is apprehended, will grow out of the present political excitement in Arkansas. The course of the Lieutenant-Governor in administering the oath to Mr. BROWN, as Senator, has excited angry feeling. A strong force of policemen appeared in the Senate on Thursday, it was understood, to eject the obnoxious member, should he attempt to take a seat. The Senate, however, adjourned without transacting business. In the House, the same day, the Chairman of the Special Committee of Inquiry regarding malfeasance in office of any officers in the Executive or Judicial Departments, made a report and submitted articles of impeachment against the Lieutenant-Governor. An attempt was made to press the matter through under the previous question, but it was not seconded, and the House immediately adjourned. The result called forth enthusiastic applause in the galleries, lobbies and halls of the Capitol.

Rev. Mr. WOODLIN, a colored Methodist minister, of Trenton, opened the proceedings of the New-Jersey Senate yesterday morning with prayer. A bill was introduced in the House to make all public schools free. Gov. RANDOLPH, yesterday, signed the Newark Police bill, which returns the force to the control of the Common Council, at present largely Republican. A bill has passed the Senate, to permit indicted persons to testify in their own behalf.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* reached Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, from the North Atlantic Squadron, with the remains of Capt. NAPOLEON B. HARRISON, of the *Congress*.

Work will be resumed today by the suspended men in the Construction Bureau of the Navy-yard, at Boston.

The prohibition against introducing hogs into Japan, and the use of pork as food, has been removed, and shipments of swine from San Francisco are now rapidly made.

Commodore S. E. WOODWORTH, of the United States Navy, died on the 29th inst., in San Francisco, at the age of fifty-five years.

The Irish exiles remained at their hotel yesterday receiving visitors and responding to the congratulations of their friends. The Knights of St. Patrick waited upon them in the evening, and expressed an intention of taking part in the municipal reception.

The Uses of Rich Men.

About this time every year we begin to have from the "Labor Reformers" their annual statement of what ought to be done by the Government and society to secure the proper use of capital, and the proper distribution of wealth. Most of the things they say do not merit serious discussion, and we are sorry to add that we do not, as the years roll by, notice much improvement in their temper or powers of reasoning. But there is not much likelihood that their peculiar opinions will ever find favor or acceptance among the American people. A community in which labor is honored and loved, in which ambition is strong and the habit of accumulation general, will hardly ever take cordially to the theory, for instance, that a man ought to be sent to jail for taking rent for a house, or interest on a loan, or profits on money invested in a manufacture, or that anybody who wants capital and has not got it, and says he would like to have it, ought to have it supplied to him by his neighbor or the Government for nothing.

There is one article in the creed of these gentlemen, however, which is well calculated to find a considerable amount of popular acquiescence, and which political demagogues help to uphold and preach, and that is, that the owners of large masses of accumulated capital are, in some way or other, enemies of the public, and particularly of the poor, and that their possession of so much wealth proves that there is something wrong in our legislation and social organization. At labor reform meetings A. T. STEWART and WILLIAM B. ASTOR, as the most conspicuous representatives of concentrated capital in the country, are frequently held up to reprobation, if not as positive malefactors, as wens or excrescences on the body politic, which a wise Government would cut out. Some of the orators who frequent the labor meetings, either in the hope of political advancement or through sheer love of haranguing, represent the luxurious life the rich man leads as in some way a wrong and insult to the working man, whose life is hard and coarse, and who is, according to them, either on principles of Christian morality or of abstract justice, entitled to a fair share of whatever silks, carpets and champagne there may be going.

This kind of talk derives a certain color of reasonableness from the hard-heartedness among rich men, which is apt to come with success, and with security of position. The want of sympathy with poverty, which, in the aristocrat, is the result of the caste feeling, is very often found in "the self-made man" as the result of a half-unconscious belief, generated by his own rise, that poverty is the result of shiftlessness or misconduct, and that anybody who remains poor is either immoral or contemptible.

Its exasperating effect, too, is increased by the timidity and closeness which so often go with riches. The owner of a large fortune is apter to be profoundly impressed by the difficulty of keeping it, and to be very chary about placing himself in positions which are likely to endanger it. Moreover, if he has made it himself, he is apt not to become conspicuous for the possession of it till he has reached the decline of life, when his nerves have grown feeble, his love of ease strong, and when the habits formed during the period of accumulation have taken fast hold of him. It is just at this time, however, that the community begins to make heavy demands on him. It expects him to "throw himself" at sixty into all kinds of movements with the courage, not to say recklessness, of twenty-five; it expects him, after having passed forty years in self-denial, to glow with enthusiasm, and weep over misfortune, like a young lady fresh from school, and give away money like a youth who has just inherited from a rich uncle, or like a Tammany "striker" who has just sold his lots to the City for a new street. And then, to crown all, comes the feeling, which is found most frequently among the poor, that in living in a large house, and eating rich food, while so many others are living on scanty fare, and wearing shabby clothes, a man is getting more than his fair share of the world's goods, and is, therefore, cheating some one.

We shall not stop to point out how unfair all generalizations as to rich men are; how many varieties of rich men exist; how natural it is that even the worst of them should be what they are, in a community in which the pursuit of wealth is placed by public opinion in the first rank of pursuits, and in which a judge, or a professor, or minister, or teacher, can hardly get enough to live on, and is treated with a sort of kindly contempt; and what a tremendous blow to civilization would probably be given by the adoption of any rule which deprived human beings of all hope of enjoying and disposing of the proceeds of their own industry or self-denial. What we desire to call attention to is the fallacy of the common and much-preached notion that the selfishness, or greed, or meanness of rich men has anything to do with the expediency or inexpediency of letting them accumulate and control large masses of capital.

There is a vague idea among working men that when one man has a million or two, he is apt to use it in such fashion that they get no benefit from it. The fact is, that no matter how close, wicked, and luxurious he may be, he is, in nine cases out of ten, as far as the community at large is concerned, working men included, the very best person to have the money. The million, in order to yield the "old rascal" any money for his champagne and his carriage and his fast horses, has to be invested, and invested in some productive enterprise, that is, some enterprise which will not only pay fair wages to the laborer, but leave something over. It is for the interest of the community that it should not be unprofitably invested, for if it is, the community is so much the poorer. Now, the millionaires have undoubtedly proved their fitness to manage money by their financial success, and though it may be annoying to one's sense of symmetry to see them controlling great masses of money, when others, who are to all outward appearance just as deserving, do not control any, it would probably be a sorrowful day for us all if the masses of money were taken away from them and placed at the disposal of the virtuous, or pious, or abstemious persons who denounce them, because it would then probably be sunk in schemes which would not pay—or, in other words, it would be wasted.

In reality, the "old rascals" are but the stewards of the nation. Take the case of GERAUT, the noted dry goods dealer. Many people are scandalized that any one man should own even as much as he makes in a single year, and think it monstrous that he should have such a fine house when so many working men are confined with their families to one or two rooms. But then what does GERAUT do with his money? Spend it in luxuries? Nothing of the kind. He invests it in all sorts of enterprises, to the selection of which he brings enormous natural shrewdness, strengthened by the experience of a life-time, and in every one of which it is devoted wholly to the employment of labor. If he puts it in unproductive real estate even, as he doubtless does sometimes, he releases some one else's money, which goes into production. If he builds houses to let, he employs labor, and helps to lower rents; if he makes railroads, he employs miners, iron-founders, machinists, and helps to transport commodities; if he goes into spinning and weaving, or gardening, the result is still the same; labor is employed, and employed with such sagacity that it is sure to return the capital and something more. If he loaded himself with diamonds, filled himself every day to the chin with French dishes, and wines, and wore cloth of gold, and lived in a palace, it would be found that his salary was low. If we dismissed him, that is, took his property from him, and employed a philanthropist, or editor, or lyceum lecturer to manage it in the interest of "humanity," the probabilities are that there would not be a cent of it left at the end of five years. It would have been put into the production of goods that nobody wanted, of roads on which nobody would travel, or stolen by knaves and wasted by visionaries.

The fact is, that the sole objection to the accumulation of large masses of capital in the hands of single owners, is that it gives them enormous power over their fellows, whether those fellows be legislators, judges, or laborers; and this power, being men, they are constantly tempted to abuse, and do abuse greatly. To hope to deprive them of it altogether is just as vain as to hope to deprive talent of its influence, or beauty of its charm. The man who has the art of making money would be a strong man in a commercial community, though you stripped him of all his possessions once in five years. But if you did so strip him, it is not his courage only you would cool; you would take the strength out of every man's arm, hope out of his heart, and the cunning out of his brain. The faithful toil, the ingenious device, the patient saving, the pathetic foresight which now move the wheels of industry, and year by year add to the rich inheritance of the race a thousand contrivances for making existence easier and more secure and more fruitful, would gradually disappear, as if the world were wasted by Mahratta cavalry. Against abuses of the capitalist's power in politics and society, it is, of course, our duty and interest to provide; but to lessen his control over the fruits of his own industry and sagacity, would be an act of barbarism—in no degree more respectable than the disuse of steam-engines in order to avoid accidents, or the prohibition of writing in order to prevent forgery. The diffusion of capital is promoted, as well as it can be promoted by artificial means, by preventing entails, and by maintaining in all branches of industry complete liberty. Human faculties left to play freely, without let or hindrance, are far better equalizers of fortune and condition, than any legislation the wit of man can devise. If capital is ever to be owned in great quantities by the working classes—or, in other words, if the co-operative system is ever to flourish—it must be the product of working-class frugality, or intelligence, and industry.

Another Defense of Mr. David Dudley Field.

Whatever may be Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S faults, we must confess that in our opinion he has done nothing to deserve the insult which the *Sun* casts upon him by appearing as his advocate. It is as if he had put his case in the hands of the lowest of all "advertising attorneys." The paper which has assailed private character until its name has become a by-word, and which always takes the disreputable side of any controversy, cannot possibly do any man harm now except by *defending* him. Of course Mr. FISK'S influence over this sheet might be sufficient to account for an attempt to injure a lawyer whom he tried to supersede some time ago. But it appears that there has been something more than this at work. There really is some ground for suspecting that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has indirectly courted the help of the most scurrilous newspaper in the world—thus supplying a very fine commentary upon his own maxims with reference to the "license of the Press" in the present day.

In the worst parts of the Five Points the stranger may remark houses of the very lowest and basest kind. Their existence is a disgrace to the City, and everybody who sees them naturally supposes that they belong to the wretched people who live within them. But he finds, upon inquiry, that they are really owned by "some of our leading citizens," who take the profits of these dens of infamy, and go to church every Sunday with a clear conscience.

Just so is it with the New-York *Sun*. It slanders to the right hand and the left—it attacks people only for the purpose of being bought off, as TWEED, FISK, Mayor HALL, and ever so many more could prove. It published an article upon Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, which could only have proceeded from a coward, and it has adopted the same course in reference to hundreds of others. Now who are the proprietors of this scandalous publication? We have already seen that one of them is Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. Whenever that gentleman is offended with the President, out comes the *Sun* with another volley of abuse for Gen. GRANT. It may be nothing more than a coincidence—but it is a very awkward coincidence for Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. The public thoroughly despises these attacks, as it does the idiotic charges brought against Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS and other men of unquestionable character. They naturally look to the character of the *witness*. Would any honest man be condemned in a court of law on the evidence of a burglar, for example—or of a notorious black-mailer, to take another instance? We venture to say that in the minds of all respectable men and women, the characters of Gen. GRANT, Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, Gov. FISH, Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, and many more, stand higher than ever they did, in consequence of the *Sun's* attacks upon them. As Dr. JOHNSON said to GOLDSMITH, "he who tells a hundred lies has disarmed the force of his lies." The *Sun* has been at that game too long now for anybody to believe a word it says.

But this sheet defends Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and now we come to another wheel within a wheel. One of Mr. ROBERTS' co-proprietors of the *Sun* is Mr. CYRUS FIELD, whose courage in attacking the characters of other persons has often been proved. Mr. CYRUS FIELD probably meant to do his brother a service in getting the *Sun* to defend him, but he must be very ignorant of the general state of public feeling if he is not aware that the *Sun's* advocacy of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is ruinous to him. Did that paper ever defend an honest man? Did it ever fail to praise a dishonest one? Its disgrace is now universally known—too many respectable persons have been assailed in its columns for there to be any secret about its true character. If Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD wished to injure himself very materially, he could not have gone a shorter way to work than by getting the *Sun* to take up the cudgels for him. He now stands on the same footing as JAMES FISK, Jr., and the other clients of the *Sun*. Whether he is in his company or not is a question which the public can decide.

The "Fauquier Mad-Stone."

There may be limits to human credulity, but we do not often get a glimpse of them. Nowadays people do not profess to put trust in the balsam of mummy as a curative for epilepsy, in the touch of royal hands to relieve scrofula, or in any supernatural signs, tokens, or talismans whatever. We laugh at "gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire" as myths of a deluded past. Here and there some poor, unlettered mariner may take a "cowl" with him to sea; and horse-shoes over doors are not uncommon. Yet even these things are commonly reckoned as compliments to tradition rather than proofs of implicit belief. The world has grown wise, we are fain to suppose, and the hallucinations of its early spring-time have vanished with the coming of its gray hairs.

All this looks plausible, yet strangely enough, it is the veriest moonshine. The truth is that belief in things absurd, and, as matters of physical science, impossible, was never in the world's history more prevalent than now. We may pass over the efforts of Dr. CUMMING and Mr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA to twist prophecy into contemporaneous verification. Such efforts, like straws, show the direction of a current, but we may waive discussion of them in favor of more palpable and less delicate illustrations. The overwhelming desire that exists in our day for the marvelous is vividly shown in the tales of the Spiritualists; than which, nothing in the antique romances of the Rosicrucians or of the Epicureans, even as imagined by TOM MOORE, can be called more wonderful. Such an instance of wide-spread credulity as that which is now attracting attention in Virginia, and has been caused by what is called the "Fauquier Mad-stone," furnishes another striking illustration. A newspaper of repute, the Alexandria *Gazette*, describes and appears deliberately to indorse the extraordinary qualities of the stone; and this circumstance, together with the connected allegations, fairly entitle the matter to notice as one of the oddest phenomena of the age.

The owner of the stone is Mr. URIEL TRIPLETT. He has been at the office of the *Gazette* with his treasure and has told its story. Mr. TRIPLETT is a farmer of sixty-five years of age, "who lives about midway between Rectortown and Piedmont," "has a family, and a large number of relatives and friends, all of whom vouch for his veracity." The "Mad-stone" came into his possession about forty years ago. It was part of the marriage portion of his wife, a Miss RALPH. To this lady it had come down as an heir-loom, having been in her family for more than two hundred years. The original owner, among her people, was a sailor, who received it as a present in China. It is about half the length of a man's forefinger; it is "polished on one side, but rough and porous on the other." It is "light in weight, but dark in color," and is, apparently, "*not* a natural but an artificial composition."

The great property of this stone is said to be its power of curing hydrophobia—or to prevent it—and the bite of the rattlesnake, if applied before the wound heals. All wounds, in fact, of noxious animals, reptiles or insects will this superlative mineral remedy.

"A patient suffering from a spider-bite on the hand, the resulting inflammation extending to the shoulder, has been completely cured in six hours. One bitten on the foot by a snake, suffering intense agony, his whole leg and thigh swollen and red and spotted, has been relieved so as to enable him to continue his harvest work the following day. A man and a colored girl living in Loudon County were bitten by a mad dog at the same time; the man went to the mad-stone and got well; the girl was not sent there, and died. These are but single examples of the numerous instances in the three different maladies for which the stone is a remedy, and in not one single case has the application failed in effecting a certain and almost instantaneous cure."

Of the method of using the wonder, we are told that it is simply applied to the part affected. If there is virus in the wound the stone will adhere, otherwise not. In the former case it sticks tenaciously until it absorbs all of the poison, and then drops off. Upon being placed in warm water it proceeds to discharge the noxious matter thus absorbed, and in a few moments is again ready for use. Mr. TRIPLETT has been offered, we are assured, thousands of dollars for the "Mad-stone," but, although not rich, he declines to part with it. Neither—and this seems not the least remarkable of all the statements of the print mentioned—does he take money for the relief his panacea affords. Its virtues are at the command of rich and poor alike, and numbers are continually saved from a horrible death by this singular remedy. Such is the account, which is corroborated by scores of reputable persons, and deliberately given to the public as truth. We are aware, of course, that the tale is not quite unprecedented, other similar mineral curiosities having been heard of before. No instance, however, occurs to us supported by such a weight of testimony. The story of the "Fauquier Mad-stone" certainly opens the door to a fresh field of conjecture, wherein the part played by the imagination may be newly analyzed, and, perhaps, more fully explained.

The Poor of Great Cities.

It would be difficult to mention any kind of social obligation that is so hard to get properly discharged as the giving of alms. There are first the difficulties that spring from the original donors themselves. Some people indulge in promiscuous alms-giving to an extent that completely demoralizes the recipients; others give from sheer ostentation, and have, accordingly, a supreme indifference to the way in which their money is spent, so that the great object of publicity is gained. Others, again, are charitable because it is fashionable, or in order to silence the importunities of benevolent friends. It is only a very small minority who give because they are impelled by a genuine desire to relieve suffering, and who think that duty only half discharged till they have satisfied themselves that their bounty has been properly applied. Then there are the difficulties which belong to the isolated and independent character of benevolent societies. We have several of these with a well-defined sphere, that cover ground on which they have no competitors, and whose efforts, consequently, can be readily appreciated at their true worth. But there are also many others, occupying, practically, the same plane of endeavor, and whose operations are conducted as if they had neither allies nor coadjutors. And here comes in the danger either of overdoing the work in hand, or, in certain cases, of leaving it altogether undone. Added to these, there are the no less formidable difficulties that arise from the classes to be relieved. Cases turn up every day of people who make the receipt of charities a regular business, and who manage to keep themselves supplied with sundry questionable luxuries by a dexterous use of their opportunities for attracting the attention of those dispensing public bounty. The unfortunate family who were suffocated at Yorkville, on Sunday last, while under the influence of rum, probably purchased with the flour of a charitable society, forms a solitary example of misapplied relief.

There is, unfortunately, no very good example of well-directed public charity to be found when we turn our eyes elsewhere. In England the newspapers have lately been moralizing over the abuse of charitable funds by parish guardians, who, at the public expense, indulge in lunches of a highly sumptuous character, while several people, who were receiving relief from them, died of starvation on the miserable pittance allotted to them. In fact, the City of London presents about as gross an abuse of charitable funds as the world can possibly show. There passes through the hands of Metropolitan vestries and corporations an annual sum of forty millions of dollars in gold, intended for the relief of the poor. Such a sum, properly distributed among 500,000 people, or one-sixth of the entire population of London, would give sixty dollars a head, or three hundred dollars per family, a sum amply sufficient not only to preclude starvation, but to render destitution almost impossible. Such an estimate leaves the sum of ten millions for the expenses of distribution, yet the result shows, either that this ample margin for expenses must be largely exceeded, or that the money is so unjudiciously spent as to foster destitution instead of curing it.

The want of trustworthy statistics concerning the charitable expenditure of New-York prevents any comparison being made between the two cities. There is some ground for supposing, however, that our own system is not much better organized, and our aggregate waste of funds not far short of the proportion indicated. What is wanted is, not that the public should give less freely, but that they shall give more wisely. The man who properly apprehends the obligations that rest upon him to lend a helping hand to his brother in want or distress, will hardly content himself with tossing his bounty to a recipient whom he knows nothing about, and whom he never wants to hear of again. Neither will he think his duty discharged when he has seen his name figure on the subscription list of some society, and run his eye over a few of the statistical results of the year. He will satisfy himself from his own observation that the money he has given is being wisely spent, and then he will not only derive a pleasure hitherto unknown, in witnessing the results of well-directed benevolence, but he will also be impelled to assist the efforts of those engaged in the elevation of the debased and the poverty-stricken.

MINOR TOPICS.

"It is right to advocate what it is right to do," is the principle laid down by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD himself. It is well known that a few months ago 50,000 Erie shares were sent to the Erie office for inspection, as a matter of form, and that they were seized in that office and never returned. An order was obtained from Judge BARNARD, actually prohibiting the foreign shareholders from even claiming their stock, or making any effort to recover it! From that time to this, the stock has been held by FISK and GOULD, and is said to have been voted upon at the late election. Now, this is a very simple case. No abstract questions enter into it. Is it right for a man of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S respectability to assist persons engaged in daring acts of this kind? Mr. FIELD seems very anxious to gain the good opinion of an English Lord, although anything below a Peer he "can't abear." If these foreign shareholders had been all Lords, would Mr. FIELD have advised the restitution of their property? If so, we should recommend the shareholders to get as many English noblemen as possible to use their influence with Mr. FIELD for their benefit.

That Custom-house! The editor of the *Sun* can never forget how his heart yearned to be there, so that he might have gained a respectable livelihood, instead of obtaining a precarious subsistence by bringing out a nasty newspaper. He stands outside the doors, gazing wistfully within, like the Perr outside the gates of Paradise—only he is not quite so pretty an object as the Peri. There, however, he stands, grinding his teeth and shaking his fists at the objects of his envy who really hold possession. He assured his friends yesterday, in doleful strains, that the President "regards bribe-taking" as the chief qualification for any man seeking an office. Alas! no; for if it *had* been so, the editor of the *Sun* would certainly have been made Collector when he went down on his knees to beg for the office. Under the delightful system he mentions, he would have been the most eligible man for the place. Then what an angel the President would have been! How his patriotism, his genius, his character would have been extolled! But the President looked upon bribe-taking as a *disqualification* for office. Therefore, the person who wanted to be Collector is today only the editor of the *Sun*, with little left to call his own but a brand-new suit of blackmail, presented to him by the united subscription of TWEED, FISK, and poor Mr. MULLER.

The Albany *Argus* says that the Republican Party is "regarded by every intelligent citizen as an incubus and a nuisance." For "every intelligent citizen" in this sentence read "every partially reclaimed Copperhead—every man who wishes to carry out the Frank Blair policy of undoing the legislation of the last five years, of remanding the negro to practical bondage, of kindling into new life and power every disloyal element at the South, and of inflicting upon the country at large a rule modeled on that which we see in New-York today." That is what the *Argus* meant to write. It will doubtless be much obliged to us for the correction.

The shameless fraud by which TWOMBLY, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Seventh New-York District, was ousted from the seat to which he was legally elected, was yesterday ratified at Albany. Tammany's order has been implicitly obeyed, and its nominee, CAREY, has been declared entitled to the seat which the majority of voters in the District declared he should not have. The manner of doing the thing was not less disgraceful than the thing itself. The report of the Committee in CAREY'S favor was presented yesterday, and was driven through the Assembly by the force of the party lash and with the help of the previous question. Within five minutes after the presentation of the report, with accompanying evidence, the members were called to vote. Twenty-four hours' delay was asked to allow of an examination of the evidence, and was denied. Mr. TWEED left his place in the Senate to superintend the operation, and it was completed to his entire satisfaction. Every Democrat present voted according to order, and by a majority of three the case was ended. No explanation, no debate, no time for consideration—nothing but an unscrupulous exercise of party power, to consummate one of the most disgraceful transactions that has ever occurred.

A concurrent resolution now before the Senate, at the instance of Mr. POMEROY, commends to the humane consideration of the country the necessity of organized charity to furnish the means of mitigating the sufferings of the French people; and directs the President to station a first-class naval vessel in this port for the reception and transportation of whatever supplies may be furnished. There has been no lack of effort in this direction, and no reason for complaining of any lack of liberality. But there has been little method in the benevolent work, and it has been mainly confined to the large cities. Mr. POMEROY'S proposition would nationalize it, stimulating endeavor in various new directions, and investing it with a significance worthy of a nation which was the first to recognise the new Republic.

Mr. BUTLER and the Reconstruction Committee may be congratulated on having got far enough on the road to genuine reconciliation and peace as to accept the Senate bill virtually repealing the test-oath. The bill prescribes an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office. Logically, it may be open to the objection urged against it in the House, yesterday. It has not the consistency which a clean sweep would impart. We cannot forget, however, that the necessities of the case call for compromise. The time has not come when the penalties incident to the rebellion may be universally revoked. But the country has reached a stage at which it is desirable to remove all needless sources of irritation and all penalties not imperatively required for the national welfare.

The country cares little for any question of privilege as between the Senate and the House, but it does care very much for the matter of taxation which is, at present, knocked about like a shuttlecock, from one end of the Capitol to the other. If the House were as eager to reduce the public burdens as it is to rush into controversy on a question of etiquette, there would be some hope of the repeal of the income tax. As matters stand, that question is likely to be lost sight of in the excitement over a question of privilege which the Senate proceedings have enabled the House to raise. The Speaker having said that there are precedents to support the position assumed by Mr. HOOPER, we must suppose that he has the frame-work of a plausible case. If common sense, however, were made the arbiter, we fancy it would be found on the side of the Senate. It seems a far-fetched interpretation of the organic law which confounds the removal of a tax with the raising of revenue. Yet this is what Mr. HOOPER does, and what the House sustains him in doing.

The Charity Ball, the pleasantest and most popular of all the balls given during the season, will be held on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music. The boxes are all sold, and some of them have been resold at very large prices. Tickets of admission may still be obtained, and full information concerning them is contained in the advertisements. Every care has been taken to provide for the comfort of visitors, and a gathering even more brilliant than usual is confidently anticipated.

Excellent motives are, no doubt, at the bottom of the bill reported from the House Committee on Military Affairs, and yesterday passed by the House. It extends the bounty-land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans. But the expediency of the measure is not so obvious. The Homestead law already affords all possible encouragement to persons desirous of making homes in the West. This bill practically enlarges the pre-emption plan, and opens the door to speculative abuses of the worst kind. A soldier or sailor may select a quarter section of public land, and without any condition of settlement, may make over his right to somebody else within a year. We are afraid the deserving poor will not derive much benefit from this measure.

The purpose of the House Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill doing away with the half million limitation to the new banking capital, as authorized last session, does not admit of justification. Only a fractional part of the half million has been applied for, and therefore there can be no allegation that the law unduly restricts banking facilities. Not only is the extension now contemplated unnecessary, but the bill sanctioning it will operate disastrously by rendering still more uncertain the return to specie payments. It is not possible by mere legislation to bring back resumption; but it is in the power of Congress to prepare for that change by the adoption of a well-considered and fixed policy. To leave the amount of currency an open question, would be to create some of the evils which the country should steadily strive to avert. Free banking may be well enough after the return to a hard cash basis. Till that event happen, the aggregate of bank circulation cannot be too carefully restricted.

German Victims of the War.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESING yesterday published an appeal to the Germans, calling upon them for a renewal of their charitable contributions to alleviate the sufferings of the victims in Germany of the war. The Consul-General calls attention to the fact that the second period of the war has required greater sacrifices than the first, and that besides the wounded in the hospitals, not less than 35[illegible] unwounded captive enemies have to be supported in Germany.

ALBANY.

The Twombly-Carey Case Settled in Accordance With the Desires of the Ring.

The Report and the Carey Resolution Sprung in the Assembly.

Effectual Use of the Gag Trick by the Mighty Ring-Leaders.

Dexterous Handling of the Party Whip by Tweed and His Aids.

One More Elaborate New-York City Railroad Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1871.

As I intimated in a previous dispatch would be the case, the Committee on Privileges and Elections today sprung their report in the Twombly-Carey case upon the Assembly, and rushed it through under the gag of the previous question, without giving the members an opportunity to discuss the merits of the case, or even to read the report of the Committee. As soon as the House had reached the order of presentation of reports of Committees, Mr. W. D. MURPHY, the Chairman of the Committee, sent to the Clerk's desk the report on the Twombly case, and TOM FIELDS simultaneously distributed through the Chamber a printed copy of the same that had been prepared for the emergency. Mr. GOODRICH moved that the report be laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. FIELDS called for the yeas and nays on this motion, and GLEASON asked that they be taken first on laying on the table, and second on making the report a special order for to-morrow. At this point Boss TWEED, who has not before appeared in the Assembly this session, came in and took a seat near FIELDS, where his wink or nod could be seen by all the Democratic members. FELLOWS, the New-York Assistant District-Attorney, was also present, and took up a position in the Clerk's desk. The Democracy being thus menaced with the frowns of the Boss on one hand, and the fear of criminal prosecution on some old indictment on the other, in case they voted as their consciences dictated, the yeas and nays on the first branch of GOODRICH's motion—to lay on the table—were called.

USELESS PROTESTS.

When the Clerk came to the name of GOODRICH he availed himself of the five minutes allowed, under a request to be excused from voting, to get off a brief speech. He said that it was apparent to every member of the House that every Democratic member had been apprised beforehand that this report was to be presented today, while all knowledge of this fact had been carefully concealed from the Republican side of the House. He had no doubt it would be found that every Democratic member was present, while it was well known that several Republicans were absent. Neither Democrats nor Republicans had had an opportunity to examine the report or the testimony on which it was founded; the minority report had not yet been even presented to the House, and it was certainly no more than fair that they should have one day to themselves of the case so they could vote understandingly. Mr. SELKREG, under a similar request to be excused, said that he perceived by the report that the Committee had gone back to the last century for a precedent to sustain their action, having cited a Congressional case of 1792, and he desired time to examine this case. [Laughter].

THE FIRST VOTE.

The roll being called through showed sixty votes in favor of the motion to lay on the table, and sixty-three against. Every Democrat present voted against it, and every Republican for it. The absentees were LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego; WOOD, of Wayne, and WADE, of Fulton and Hamilton, on the Republican side, and BUCKLEY, of Sullivan, on the Democratic side. CAREY was present, but, of course, did not vote. It was evident, from this vote, that the party lash had been effectually applied, and that there was not a Democratic member in the Assembly who had sense of honor or independence enough to refuse to take up the fraud perpetrated by the Tammany canvassers. Nevertheless, owing to the absence of BUCKLEY, they would not have had votes enough to adopt the report of the Committee, if the Republican members had all been present. Mr. WOOD was absent on account of sickness in his family, but why LITTLEJOHN and WADE were not present, is not explained. It would not have made any difference, however, for if they had been present the report would most likely have been delayed till BUCKLEY arrived.

THE NEXT STEP.

The yeas and nays on the motion to make the report the special order for to-morrow resulted in the same vote, and then TOM FIELDS moved that the report of the majority of the Committee be adopted, and that CAREY be entitled to his seat, and on this motion he called the previous question. At this point the minority report, which had been sent for by the member of the Committee having it in charge, (who had left it at his hotel,) arrived, and was presented and read by the Clerk. FIELDS' call for the previous question was sustained by the same party vote as above, and thus all discussion of the merits of the Twombly-Carey case was smothered. TWEED appeared highly delighted at this, and bobbed about the Chamber from desk to desk, smiling his approval upon the "boys," each one of whom, it is expected, will get a diamond pin and a full-length picture of the Boss.

SOME PLAIN TALK.

Mr. GOODRICH took occasion to say, when his name was called, that he desired it to be understood that this act, by which all discussion of the case had been shut off, was the act of a majority that had become a majority by fraud on the people. TOM FIELDS called the gentleman to order; the Speaker sustained FIELDS, and GOODRICH had to subside. When Mr. HUESTED'S name was called he entered his protest against the gag of the previous question in this case. He said he had rarely ever voted for the previous question during the three years he had been a member of the House, and he believed such an arbitary motion should never be exercised, except in extreme cases requiring haste. There certainly was no need of it in this case, and it ought not to be applied. He had had no time to read either the report or the testimony on which it was based, and he claimed the right to have time to inform himself on the question before voting. Mr. SCRIBNER also protested against the previous question, on the same ground as did Mr. ALVORD, but it was no use; the Democrats, under the lash of TWEED, FIELDS, FELLOWS, and Alderman EUGENE DURNIN, came to the scratch, and voted in a body to stifle all debate on the merits of the case.

THE FINAL VOTE AND SCENES.

The vote on the adoption of the majority report was then taken and carried—yeas 63, nays 60. DECKER, of Richmond, undertook to justify his vote by saying that he was unjustly ousted from his seat two years ago, when the Republicans had the House, but GOODRICH retorted by saying that last year, when the Democrats had the House, it took him ninety-seven days before he could get a hearing before the Committee when he was contesting the seat of JONES. NELSON, who was Chairman of the Election Committee last year, then put his oar in, and was allowed by the Speaker to talk against time, and to insult Mr. BIGNALL, who called him to order by asking the Speaker "who that man was?" BIGNALL again called him to order, when NELSON said: "Please knock that citizen down, Mr. Speaker." This and similar specimens of smartness on the part of NELSON was greeted with roars of laughter by his fellow Democrats, and the whole proceedings, on the final vote, were turned into a disgraceful farce. The Republicans are not disappointed at the result, and are entirely satisfied that it should have been accomplished in the manner it was, as the Democracy of the entire State have now made themselves responsible for the original fraud of the Tammany Ring, with all its infamy. As soon as the job was finished, the majority adjourned for the day and went out in a body to take a drink.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SCHEME.

Senator CAULDWELL, today, introduced a bill for an elevated steam railroad in New-York City, to be built on arches over the street, and to run from City Hall Park up the Bowery and Third-avenue to Harlem River. The propelling power is to be compressed air—the cars to run through tubes. S.

The Avenue C Railroad Extension Job—Hearing Before the Governor—The Westchester County Annexation Scheme—Opposition to the Lexington-Avenue Extension—P. B. Sweeny in Town.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The opponents of the Avenue C Railroad extension had a hearing before Gov. HOFFMAN this afternoon. Mr. ADRIANCE, President of the Belt Railroad Company, whose franchise is stolen by the Avenue C bill, submitted his views confining himself mainly to the fact that the bill just passed by the Legislature was identical with the one the Governor refused to sign last year, and all of its provisions, which the Governor objected to at that time. He submitted a letter from Mr. VANDERPOEL, counsel for the Company, stating that he had carefully read both bills, and they were precisely alike in the points objected to. If the Governor signs the present bill he will eat his own words. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., Senator GENET and one or two others appeared in favor of the bill, and urged the Governor to sign it on the ground that the proposed extension of the Avenue C Road would be an accommodation to the public. From incidental remarks let fall by the Governor during the hearing, it is inferred by the opponents of the bill that he intends to sign it, notwithstanding the inconsistency it would involve. TWEED & Co. probably insist upon it this year, and when they do so the Governor always yields.

THE WESTCHESTER ANNEXATION SCHEME.

The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs held a meeting at TWEED'S rooms, this evening, to listen to a delegation from Westchester County, who have come up here to advocate the annexation scheme. The delegation consisted of LEWIS T. MORRIS, WILLIAM HERRING, WILLIAM C. TRAPHAGAN and N. W. NILES, of West Farms, and SAMUEL R. DAVIS and CHAS. MONK, all of them, (except MORRIS and HERRING, doing business in New-York. They represented that the people of these towns were almost unanimous in favor of annexation to New-York, mainly in order that they might reap the benefits of Croton water and the New-York Fire and Police Departments. Mr. CREAMER remarked, in reply to this, that it furnished a very good reason why that section should desire to be annexed to New-York, and equally good reasons why New-York should not desire to be annexed to Westchester County. Most of the delegation were opposed to the Boundary line fixed by the bill, but were in favor of a line drawn from Spuyten Duyvel Creek, straight across Westchester County to Long Island Sound. This, they said, was not only the natural line of division, but by a remarkable coincidence, it was the line which divided public sentiment upon the measure, most of the residents of Westchester north of this line being opposed to annexation, while those living south were in favor of it. The line would exclude Yonkers, which is opposed to the scheme, and would make Westchester a Republican County.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE EXTENSION.

J. W. GERARD, Jr., appeared before the Committee with a protest from the lot owners around Stuyvesant-square, against Mr. CREAMER'S bill to extend Lexington-avenue through the square. The protestants urge that the measure is not needed for the accommodation of the public, and would destroy one of the few small parks and pleasure-grounds left in the City. The bill is part of a big job of the Ring to cut Lexington-avenue through to Fourth-avenue opposite STEWART'S store.

PETER B. SWEENY.

PETER B. SWEENY is here, but has not shown himself outside of his rooms at the Delevan. He is said to be highly gratified at the conduct of his puppets in the Assembly today in backing up Tammany in the Carey outrage, and intends to present them all with a copy of his picture drawn by that eminent and truthful artist, NAST. S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. THAYER—Concerning testamentary powers to sell real estate, which provides that power to sell, when contained in a will, shall be valid so far as it applies to the share or interest of any infant or person of unsound mind, or to any contingent interest, or to any interest not otherwise alienable, although such power may not be required for executing any trust created by such will.

By Mr. HARPENDING—Making provision for the care of the chronic pauper insane.

By Mr. WOODIN—Providing for the sale of the armory at Auburn; also, providing for the erection of a new armory in Auburn.

By Mr. THAYER—To facilitate the closing up of the affairs of the Farmers' Bank of Troy.

By Mr. MORGAN—To incorporate the Germania Singing Society of Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing the construction of the line of the improved atmospheric elevated railway in the Counties of New-York and Westchester. It is to run, commencing from the City Hall, on the east side, via Chatham-street, Bowery and Third-avenue, to Harlem River. It may carry passengers, dispatches, mails, packages, merchandise and articles of commerce; the fare to Harlem ten cents, and for shorter distances five cents, and in Westchester County not to exceed two cents per mile; the capital stock to be $3,000,000.

The plan is one suggested by Dr. R. H. GILBERT, in which the cars are to be moved exclusively by atmospheric power, and the tubes are to be supported on arches elevated over streets or buildings, the arches to be from curb to curb, and far enough above the level of the street not to interfere with ordinary travel, and to be placed not further than seventy-five feet apart nor less than twenty-five feet. Jordan L. Mott, Thomas Rogers, Jacob M. Long, H. P. DeGraffe, John Wilson, John B. Haskins, Wm. R. Osborne, Wm. F. Drake, C. V. Deforest, John McB. Davidson, E. Packer, Joseph A. Kernan, James M. Power, Wm. Dodge, H. H. Day and Charles O. Joline are named as First Corporators.

By Mr. PIERCE—Authorizing the South-side Railroad to build branches in Kings and Queens Counties, and to consolidate with other railroads; also making regulations for the use of a dummy on the South-side Railroad.

REPORTED.

The bill requiring the Westchester County Road Commissioners to report annually was reported.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. GENET gave notice of a bill to regulate the grade, &c., of Tenth-avenue, New-York, from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street to Harlem River, under the Commissioners of Public Works of that City; also, to widen Ninetieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Avenue A.

PASSED.

The Assembly bill providing for the mode of election of town officers in Richmond County was passed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Amending the act relative to the fees and powers of Supervisors; third reading.

Providing for filing certain maps of real estate in Westchester County; third reading.

To incorporate the Real Estate Trust Company of New-York; reported favorably.

To incorporate the New-York City Life Policy, Loan and Trust Company; reported favorably.

Amending the charter of the New-York Loaners' Bank; reported favorably.

Amending the charter of the American Congregational Union Company; reported favorably.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Fixing the fees of Justices of Peace and Constables in civil and criminal cases, and of jurors and witnesses in Justices' Courts; third reading.

Changing the Usury law by extending to individuals the provision now applying to banks, that in cases of usury the interest only and not the principal shall be forfeited. After a long debate progress was reported.

FEES OF JUSTICES.

On motion of Mr. WEED, the bill relative to the fees of Justices and others, just passed upon, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

THE TWOMBLY-CAREY ELECTION.

Mr. MURPHY, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report upon the Twombly-Carey contested election case from the Seventh New-York District, accompanied by a resolution declaring that Mr. CAREY is entitled to the seat.

Mr. GOODRICH moved to lay the report on the table, and that it be made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. The question was taken, first on laying on the table. Lost by 60 to 63, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alberger, Alvord, Baker, Barney, Barse, Bemus, Berry, Bagnell, Blackall, Bolt, Bradford, V. P. Brown, Bunce, Burhans, P. Burns, Cady, Carman, Chadwick, Delano, Durfee, Ely, Fisk, C. N. Flanagin, Gifford, Gleason, Goodrich, Graham, Green, Hewitt, J. W. Hill, Husted, J. Johnston, R. Johnson, Kilham, Knapp, G. P. Lord, Lynde, McDougall, Mulford, Northrup, Pahud, Pierce, Pound, Prince, Sage, Sanborn, Scribner, Selkreg, Seward, Shepardson, Sniper, Stevenson, Strahan, Sunderlin, Tucker, Wagner, Wilson, Winans, Woolsey, Wyman.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, Banker, Bartlett, Baylis, Bennett, Blair, J. Brown, Buck, D. Burns, Campbell, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cole, Connelly, Conselyea, Cook, Coon, Coyle, Curtis, Decker, Drew, Fields, Flagg, R. Flanagan, Flecke, Frear, Fuller, Griffin, Hover, Hayes, D. B. Hill, Howe, Howell, Irving, Jacobs, Joy, Kelly, Krack, G. D. Lord, Lantrel, Madigan, Montayne, Mosely, Mulhall, Murphy, Nachtman, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohkley, O'Brien, O'Neill, Randall, Ransom, Ray, Roche, Speaker, Sweet, Teneyck, Van Steenburgh, Wainwright, Waterbury, Weed, Wiley. Yeas 60; nays 63.

Messrs. Buckley, Carey, Littlejohn, Wade and Wood were absent.

The motion to make the report the special order for to-morrow morning was lost by a vote of 60 to 63.

Mr. BOLT, from the minority of the Committee, submitted a report in favor of giving the seat to Mr. TWOMBLY. The minority dissent from the majority in sustaining the throwing out of the returns of the district where Mr. TERHUNE acted as inspector, claiming that Mr. TERHUNE was punishable for so acting, but that the returns should be thrown out.

Mr. FIELDS then moved the previous question, on the adoption of the majority report. Carried by 63 to 58. The majority report was then adopted by 62 to 61, Mr. FIELDS having voted in the negative in order to move a reconsideration, which motion he made, and the House, under the operation of the previous question, refused to reconsider. Adjourned.

THE TWOMBLY-CAREY REPORTS.

Following are the essential portions of the report of the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Twombly-Carey case, and the full text of that of the minority.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The only questions at issue before the Committee were as to the returns of the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, and the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward. The irregularities alleged in respect to the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward were:

1. That during, or immediately prior to the canvass of the vote for member of Assembly, in said district, two inspectors of election absented themselves from the polling-place, and continued absent for the space of from ten to fifteen minutes, and thereby caused an adjournment or recess of said board of inspectors, contrary to the provisions of section 13, chapter 138, of the Laws of 1870. 2. That ballots were irregularly counted. 3. That one or more ballots or tickets known and indorsed as "an act in relation to the canal and general fund debts," were counted by the inspectors of election of said district as Assembly ballots and credited to the contestant.

In respect to these irregularies, first presented to the said Committee on protest, and also to this Committee, your Committee respectfully represent that while they are in contravention of the statute of 1870, and by a strict construction of said statute, perhaps, could be rejected, yet as their irregularity arose more from inattention than any apparent design to produce fraud in the canvass of the votes, your Committee is of the opinion that the poll of the said Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward should be admitted, which is as follows:

For the contestant	181 votes.
For the sitting member	114 votes.

giving a majority, in said district, for the contestant, of 67 votes.

The irregularity in relation to the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward consists in the fact that Mr. WILLIAM TERHUNE, a person not an inspector, participated in the canvass of the votes for member of Assembly, and did actually handle the votes for member of Assembly, and perform acts and duties allowed by law only to be performed by an inspector of election. It also appeared that a person occupying the position of Mr. TERHUNE, and handling the ballots as he was shown to have handled them, could have substituted ballots in favor of the contesting member for ballots in favor of the sitting member. In other words, that he could have substituted one ballot for another. It further appeared that the said TERHUNE was a friend and partisan of the contestant, and a Republican in politics, holding the position of Republican Supervisor under the late statutes of the United States referring to elections. It further appeared that said TERHUNE took no part in the canvass of the general or Congressional ballots, but only took part in the canvass of the Assembly ballots. It was not pretended or claimed that TERHUNE'S appointment by Judge WOODRUFF, as a United States Supervisor, gave him any authority to interfere or take part in the canvass of the Assembly ballots. Your Committee are unable to perceive why the aid and assistance of Mr. TERHUNE was required in the canvass of the Assembly ballots more than in the canvass of either the general or State tickets. Your Committee have carefully considered the evidence upon this branch of the case, and while they would be unwilling to reject any poll upon mere technicalities, yet in the case of the poll of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward, in the judgment of your Committee, the violation of law in allowing Mr. TERHUNE, not an inspector, to handle the votes of member of Assembly, is palpable, as it offered an opportunity for the commission of fraud. Your Committee, therefore, upon due deliberation, have rejected the poll or votes for each of the parties in said district, which were as follows:

	Votes.
For the contestant	238
For the sitting member	218
For Howard T. Marston	3
Scattering	7
Total	664

Majority for the contestant in this district of 20 votes. The official canvass shows that this district gave a majority of 24 for the Democratic candidate for Governor, while Mr. TWOMBLY claims to have carried it by 20 majority, a difference of 44 votes, while he did not show why he ran so far ahead of the Republican candidate for Governor.

The law of 1865, the only one in existence prior to the passage of the law of 1870, containing any provision referring to this point and its provisions, were confined to the then Metropolitan Police District, after enumerating the qualifications of inspectors and canvassers, then goes on to say:

"Any person acting as such inspector or canvasser, without the qualifications herein prescribed, and any person who shall pay, or cause to be paid, for the services of such inspector or canvasser, or who shall willfully or knowingly appoint any such officer without such qualifications, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished therefor according to law."

It will be readily noticed that this provision is different from the act of 1870, which is as follows:

"All persons are prohibited from engaging in or assisting in the canvass and estimate of votes as aforesaid, except the inspectors of election and poll clerks of each district."

Here is a distinct and positive prohibition against all persons engaging in or assisting in the canvass and estimates of votes, except inspectors of election and poll clerks. Can it for a moment be pretended that the act of engaging or assisting in the canvass or estimate of the votes of the Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward, by TERHUNE, was not a direct and palpable violation of this provision of the statute, and being so, the propriety of throwing out the poll of that district cannot, with a due regard to the right of suffrage, be for one moment questioned. The public good is paramount to all private considerations; and certainly there is no case where the public good can be advanced more than by a rigid adherence to the most stringent provisions of the laws governing our elections. It seems to your Committee that it would be a most dangerous precedent to establish that the Chairman of a Board of Inspectors, or even a majority of the Board, can call in any person to canvass the votes; if they can call in one, they can call in two, three, five or ten. Under such a construction of the law, what security would there be to the ballot? It is much more important to the people of this State that the voting should be regulated by proper laws and the counting of the ballots secured from an opportunity of fraud than that either Mr. CAREY or Mr. TWOMBLY should hold a seat in this body. It should be borne in mind that the act of April 5, 1870, under which this election was held, is applicable only to the City and County of New-York, and was passed by the Legislature for the purpose of securing to the electors of said City and county a fair election and an honest canvass of the ballots; its provisions do not apply to any other portion of the State. The statute of 1865, Laws of 1855, chapter 740, section 1, referred to above, was repealed by chapter 503 of the Laws of 1870; therefore, on the 8th of November, 1870, when this election took place, there was no election law "respecting elections other than for militia and town officers" in the other portions of the State which contained any prohibition in relation to persons other than inspectors of election taking part in the canvassing of the ballots; it would seem, therefore, that in the City and County of New-York it was the intention of the Legislature, in passing this statute of 1870, to impose the strictest regulations in conducting elections. Your Committee therefore think it is only carrying out the intention of the Legislature of 1870 in holding all parties to a strict adherence to the provisions of the Election laws applicable to elections held in said City and county.

The action of your Committee in rejecting the votes of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward is sustained by precedent. [Here the cases of JAMES JACKSON vs. ANTHONY WAYNE, of Georgia, in Congress in 1792, HOWARD vs. COOPER, in Congress in 1860, and DODGE vs. BROOKS, in Congress in 1866, were cited.]

Your Committee, therefore, has concluded to allow the poll in the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, and reject the poll of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward. The result will be as follows:

FIFTEENTH WARD.

	Horatio N. Twombly.	John Carey.
First District	141	154
Second District	123	70
Third District	146	110
Fourth District	171	168
Fifth District	160	161
Sixth District	217	200
Eighth District	179	185
Ninth District	65	139
Tenth District	82	155
Eleventh District	43	107
Twelfth District	186	228
Thirteenth District	148	107
NINTH WARD.		
Nineteenth District	142	93
Twentieth District	181	114
SIXTEENTH WARD.		
Eighteenth District	238	218
Total	2,222	2,204
Deduct 18th District, 16th Ward	233	218
	1,984	1,986

Majority for John Carey, 2.

Your Committee entertain no doubt, after a full investigation of the facts, that a majority of all the legal votes cast in the Seventh Assembly District were cast for Mr. CAREY, and in coming to this conclusion they have allowed to the contestant every vote to which, in their judgment, he was entitled, giving to him the benefit of all doubts which rested upon their minds after a most patient and careful examination and deliberation.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. BOLT, from the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, consisting of himself and Mr. BLACKALL, submitted the following report, to wit:

The undersigned respectfully dissent from the report of the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Hon. JOHN CAREY entitled to the seat now held by him from the Seventh Assembly District of the City of New-York. The certificate of election was awarded to Mr. CAREY by the County Canvassers of New-York, by rejecting entirely the votes of the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward; also, the votes of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward. After a thorough scrutiny of the elections held in the districts above-named, the following testimony has been adduced, and upon which the minority of the Committee dissent from the conclusions of the majority.

The statute of 1870, section 13, provides, "That the several boards of inspectors of elections at the close, and without adjournment or recess, publicly proceed to the canvass and estimate of the votes." Under this section of the statute, in the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, the inspectors proceeded to the canvass and estimate of the vote of the said district. It appears from the evidence adduced, that after the canvass had continued five or six consecutive hours, Mr. FORBES and Mr. DECKER, two inspectors went out (though not in company) as they say in "obedience to a call of nature," and were gone five or ten minutes, leaving the box containing the votes for member of Assembly sealed in the care of one inspector, two poll clerks, and in the presence of the United States Supervisor and the Police. In the meantime the poll clerks were arranging their papers. After the return of Mr. FORBES and Mr. DECKER, the box containing the votes for member of Assembly was unsealed, and the canvass was continued to its conclusion, which occurred about 4 o'clock the next morning. There was no adjournment of the Board or other irregularity, and there is no pretense by the friends of Mr. CAREY that any fraud was perpetrated, or attempted to be perpetrated, nor any wrong whatever affecting the purity of the election in said district; and the undersigned can find no reason either in law or equity for the disfranchisement of said district of the votes for member of Assembly.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that there is not an election district in the State where there has not been a temporary absence of some individual member or members of the Board of Inspectors, and the idea that such absence vitiates the election and disfranchises the whole district, is novel to the minority of your Committee. In the laws of 1870, section 13, it is provided: "All persons are prohibited from engaging or assisting in the canvass and estimate of the votes aforesaid, except the inspectors of election and poll clerks of each district. Any person offending against this last provision shall be deemed guilty of and punished as for a misdemeanor." It appears in evidence that in the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward, Mr. TERHUNE, a United States Supervisor, on the invitation of one of the inspectors of election, did participate in the count and canvass of the vote for member of Assembly of said district. And there is no doubt but that Mr. TERHUNE rendered himself liable to indictment for this violation of the law in question. But while the law makes ample provision for the punishment of persons violating its enactments, nowhere in the law is there a word or intimation that such violation vitiates the election or disfranchises the electors who exercised the right of suffrage at such election. Besides, there is no proof that any fraud or wrong of any kind to the interests of Mr. CAREY was practiced; but the evidence, so far as it goes, is to the effect that no fraud of any kind was practiced at said election. In the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, the whole vote cast for member of Assembly was 311, of which 181 were given for Mr. TWOMBLY and 114 for Mr. CAREY, and 16 scattering, leaving a majority of 67 for Mr. TWOMBLY. In the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward, the whole vote cast for member of Assembly was 466, of which Mr. TWOMBLY received 238; Mr. CAREY received 218, and scattering 10, leaving a majority for Mr. TWOMBLY of 20 votes. These majorities honestly belong to Mr. TWOMBLY, which, added to the other majorities of the district, concerning which there is no dispute, elects Mr. TWOMBLY by a majority of 18. Thus believing, the minority respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petition of HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, to be admitted to the seat now occupied by Hon. JOHN CAREY, be granted.

After discussion and several votes the majority report was adopted—63 to 62; one Republican (WADE, of Fulton) and one Democrat (BUCKLEY) absent.

THE STATE PRISONS.

Annual Report of the Inspectors—Earnings and Expenditures.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, the Inspectors of State Prisons have submitted their report of the condition and management of the several institutions under their charge for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870. The following exhibits the gain at each of the prisons over the previous year:

Clinton	$28,205 39
Sing Sing (M and F)	18,636 64
Auburn	7,016 69
Total decrease of deficiency compared with year ending Sept. 30, 1870	$53,858 72

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the earnings, expenditures and deficiencies of the several institutions for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1870:

	1869. Expenditures.	1869. Earnings.	1870. Expenditures.	1870. Earnings.
Sing Sing	$351,083	$264,099	$381,902	$290,018
Auburn	171,016	128,717	169,979	131,698
Clinton	317,310	257,257	30?,905	274,158
Female	25,856	4,084	22,554	4,320
Asylum	13,955	....	19,076	....
Total	$879,220	$654,157	$876,416	$700,194

The Inspectors say that in attaining this favorable result in 1870, compared with 1869, no reduction has been made, either in the quality or quantity of the rations furnished the convicts, and that they have the most convincing testimony from the inmates themselves, that the character of these supplies has been superior to that of former years.

WHY PRISONS ARE NOT SELF-SUSTAINING.

On this point the Inspectors say:

A subject of much agitation during the past few years has been the question why prisons are not self-sustaining. The solution has not been definitely arrived at, from the fact that few are acquainted with the physical condition of the inmates, or aware of the fact that of all the convictions to prison, fully one-third are incapacitated by physical disability from the performance of manual labor. An illustration from the Sing Sing Prison is applicable to all. The yearly average number of males convicts was 1,180; the physician's report and hospital record show an annual average of 300 under medical treatment, performing no remunerative labor whatever. Of these 300, 56 are cripples and patients in hospital, and a considerable expense to the State, over and above their support. There are 127 able-bodied men employed on unproductive State labor—teamsters, barbers, waiters, laborers, &c. An aggregate of 427 men, from whom the State receives no return, and we have the calculation thus:

Whole number	1,180
Deduct	427
Total number from whose labor all prison earnings accrue	758

A continuation of the figuring shows the total expenditure of the male prison not including building and repairs, was | $267,521 18
Add one-third expenses Lunatic Asylum | 6,358 78
Female prison deficiency | 18,233 18

Total charges against Sing Sing Prison | $292,113 14

Calculating 308 working days to the year, and dividing—and the result by the 753 able-bodied men, each would have to earn a per diem of $1 27 to meet the actual expense. It is elsewhere shown that 528 men, on contract, earned a daily average per capita of 42c. In Agent's financial table (4) is found the earnings over expenditures of marble and lime works amounting to $79,343 58, this sum accruing from the labor of 225 men on these works, giving a daily average per capita 96c. When it is seen, as above shown, that there are 528 men whose per capita daily average contract price is 42c., and 225 men on State working with a per capita daily average earning of 96c., and 427 men from whose labor no earnings accrue, the cause of the annual deficit is fully explained.

Kuklux Outrage in Kentucky—A United States Mail Agent Threatened With Death.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, Jan. 27.

We have recited outrages on white and black citizens, and indignities to the officers of the General Government in this State so often that they have come to be commonplace, but yesterday an outrage was perpetrated at North Benson, on the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Short-line, which is a direct assault on a Government officer, and demands prompt investigation. Some few days ago a highly-respectable colored man, named WM. H. GIBSON, a resident of Louisville for more than twenty years, was removed from the Lebanon Branch Railroad, on which he was running as United States mail agent, and placed on the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Short-line, in the same capacity, taking the route formerly filled in an able manner by Mr. JOHN C. NAUTS. Yesterday afternoon, as the train was approaching North Benson, it was flagged, and although having neither passengers nor baggage to put off, it stopped at the depot, where a crowd of masked men was assembled. A white man of unusually large proportions jumped on the baggage-car, a portion of which is set apart as a mail-room, and, approaching Mr. GIBSON, the mail agent, struck him a severe blow over the eye, and then attempted to grapple with him and throw him out of the car. Mr. GIBSON defended himself as well as he could, and succeeded in freeing himself, when he retreated into the mail-room, which he locked and bolted. The Kuklux ruffians outside fired several shots as the train moved off, and boldly threatened that "if the agent should return today they would hang him." On the arrival of the train in Louisville last night, Mr. GIBSON reported to Col. MARKLAND, the agent of the Postal Department, who directed him to remain at home until the outrage could be investigated. Meanwhile, an agent whose color will not be objectionable to the amiable ruffians along the route will take Mr. GIBSON'S place.

MR. D. D. FIELD'S CLIENTS.

As Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD does not like the representations concerning him and his Erie clients, which appear in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and decidedly objects to the Springfield *Republican*, and thinks the writer in the *Westminster Review* unworthy of notice, because he is "an American," perhaps the following from the New-York *Tribune* will suit him. We hope there is some paper in the United States which he will be disposed to think worth hearing, besides the *Sun*.

The *Tribune* gives a history of Erie litigation during the past year, and in the course of it describes

HOW THE FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS WERE ROBBED.

In 1869, it was estimated that $45,000,000—more than half the entire capital of the Erie Railway—was held in Great Britain. Of this a very large amount, although bought and paid for, was still only transferred by a blank power, attached to the share itself, while the stock might be standing in the name of any one; and, in fact, large amounts were standing in the names of SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN, and others. This stock for certain purposes, as voting, was, until transferred, the stock of persons in whose names it stood.

Mr. BURT, a solicitor of standing and character, was sent here to attempt to redress the wrongs inflicted on the English holders. He had certain ineffectual interviews with GOULD, made a more ineffectual appeal to the Legislature to repeal the Erie bill, and finally he, too, determined to commence a suit in the Federal Courts to bring FISK, GOULD & Co. "to justice."

A bill was thereupon prepared in the Circuit Court in favor of HEATH & CO., RAPHAEL & CO., and others, alleging the various wrongs of the stockholders, somewhat in the form of the Ramsey bill, and was filed in the Spring of 1870. Prior to the filing of this bill, as a large portion of the stock was standing in the names of the parties not the actual owners, it was resolved by the English holders carrying on this suit, as a measure of protection, to transfer their stock to ROBERT A. HEATH and HENRY L. RAPHAEL, of London. This transfer was requested of the officers of the Company, and was refused, and the transfer-books forthwith closed.

Soon after, one NYCE, a lawyer, from an obscure Pennsylvania town, appeared, and began an action in the Supreme Court, alleging a conspiracy, and the usual charges that foreshadow injunctions or receivers, and obtained an injunction from Judge BARNARD, against the Company and others, forbidding any transfer of this stock, and enjoining the Company from opening the transfer-books at all. A motion was then made before Judge CARDOZO to vacate the injunction, but that motion, although heard many months ago, has never been decided. A new motion was afterward made before Judge BRADY, and although it was strenuously urged that the matter was already before Judge CARDOZO, it was heard, and Judge BRADY dissolved the injunction.

HOW THE ENGLISH STOCK WAS CONFISCATED.

During the pendency of this suit, the English holders determined to do something toward getting their stock at least registered, if not transferred, and the stock was sent to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the registering office, a small amount being first sent, and then 50,056 shares. In the usual course of business these 50,056 shares were sent to the Erie office for inspection, and did not return. Upon inquiry the owners were informed that this registration was held to be in violation of Judge BARNARD'S order that no stock shall be presented for transfer, and the English holders were enjoined from demanding back their stock. Upon the return day of the motion, Judge BARNARD vacated his own order, and the stock seemed safe. However, it immediately appeared that a new suit had been commenced by the Erie Railway Company, and that upon the affidavit of JAMES FISK, Jr., Judge BARNARD had made an order, effectually seizing the whole English stock left for registration, ordering Messrs. HEATH and others not to attempt to transfer or register it, or any similar stock, and forbidding them from removing their own stock. JAMES H. COLEMAN was appointed receiver of the stock, and directed to transfer it to his own name, to retain counsel for his protection, and to pay them from any funds in his hands.

Incredible as it may appear, through legal machinery, and in a cause pending in a Court of justice, the whole stock of the English holders left for registration, in all over 50,000 shares, was taken from their possession and control, transferred to the name of "a receiver," and used according to his dictates, and unless report is greatly in error, voted upon at the late election to continue FISK, GOULD and LANE in office, when complimentary resolutions were adopted approving their management. It is certainly true that, from the 23d day of June until the present time, no redress has been afforded against such action, and no return made of any of that stock.

During these proceedings, after much delay, the Company (FISK & GOULD) interposed "a demurrer" to the action in the Circuit Court. In effect this demurrer admitted the facts charged in the bill, and declared that no remedy existed. It has not yet been argued. So stand the English stockholders, without redress, and with the loss of their certificates.

Had all this been done without the order of the Court, the transaction might have been called larceny, and the offenders tried in a Criminal Court.

In addition to this, a Mr. CHURCHILL, a stockholder, applied, prior to the last election in October, for an examination of the stockholders' books, under the statute, and was refused. He therefore procured a mandamus to compel the exhibition of the books, which Mr. Justice CARDOZO, being unable to hear, sent before Mr. Justice BARNARD. He declined to give any relief, but ordered a trial, which, when had before Justice BRADY, (much too late for the election,) resulted in declaring that Mr. CHURCHILL had a perfect right to his then useless remedy.

This, then, is the condition of affairs, and the end of this sad, disheartening and disreputable story. Through all these litigations there runs one and the same system—delay in the first instance, and purchase in the second. As with an enemy, every means is employed to stay the approaches of a hostile litigant. He is stayed, enjoined, impeded, fined, attached; if he prove too strong for all of these, he is, if possible, bought off. The idea of the directory of the Erie Railway seems to be, that in this community money is all that is required. If a hostile litigant is weak, take from him what he has. If strong, give him a part of what has been taken from some one else. If an injunction is illegal, pay for it and make it honest. If a lawyer declines an employment, pay him a fee sufficient to overcome his scruples; and when these delays are all made at the expense of the Erie stockholders, and the payments from their purse, it becomes very easy morality.

Depressed Condition of Virginia Agriculture.

From the Petersburg Index, Jan. 26.

We have had the privilege of examining a mass of correspondence from farmers and planters in nearly every section of our State, and we confess to having been almost appalled at the picture therein presented of the depressed condition of Virginia agriculture. It is only in a few counties, in which the grazing of cattle forms the leading pursuit, that we see any evidence of improvement and thrift among the rural population. In nearly all other places, and especially in the planting and grain-producing region between the Blue Ridge and the seaboard, we cannot discover that any appreciable progress has been made since the war. The prostration which the agricultural interest then suffered, still continues for the most part, and the signs of anything like speedy recovery are far from being hopeful.

Two Fires this Morning.

At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the large brick building No. 1 North William-street, occupied by the Newton Copper-faced Type Foundry on the first floor, and by J. BOGART, second-hand furniture-dealer and auctioneer, second floor. The flames were soon extinguished, however, with a damage to the stock of about $600, and $50 on the building, covered by insurance.

At 1:20 A. M. and before the firemen had begun to take up their hose, another fire was discovered on the floor of premises No. 70 Murray-street, occupied with the second and fourth floors by ADOLPH MAYORSBERG, dealer in glassware. The alarm was soon responded to, and in a few minutes the firemen were on the ground. The flames did not at first appear to have gained any great headway, but before the flames were extinguished the stock of Mr. MEYERSBERG was damaged to the extent of $1,500, and the building $300, probably covered by insurance. The origin of both fires is unknown.

Grant's Neutrality Expounded.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Americans, study. "*Daunter*" means *defiant*. The yacht "*Daunter*" collects the *Alabama claims* in 1873. Tea-drinkers will not collect them before. The South and West want the money with interest, and the nation's honor demands a thirty-day draft in the hand of "*a good Yankee collector*"—BENJ. F. BUTLER, if you please. But the debt must be paid. *France* congratulated on the establishment of a *Republic*—means *right*. The *Cuban* flag is lettered as follows: "Spain, your orders for munitions and vessels of war solicited," which means *oppression*, and is a direct contradiction of congratulation to *France*, and antagonistic to our republican form of government and freedom. Our forefathers WASHINGTON or JACKSON never intended that it should be so. The "*Daunter*" is the name of a vessel, a model of which floats from HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, decked with the flags of all nations, and containing the above remark. As these words were handed down by the high ordinance of Heaven, and they being emblematic of the *American Eagle*, should any patriot "*Hail*" them down, the noble bird would flutter. To hand them down to posterity is every American's duty.—*Evening Post*.

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE, and can be cured by Dr. BEERS' remedy; it never fails. Office, No. 12 East Twelfth-street, New-York. Consultation free. Enclose six cent stamp for book, and convince yourself.—*Advertisement*.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement*.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Bronchitis.—The usual symptoms of this disease are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

French Kid Gloves! Just Received an invoice of genuine Jouvin & Co. Kid Gloves in black, modes and party colors. Also, an invoice of Regnier's celebrated Undressed Kids.
FRIEND PITTS.
No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, &c. Established 1840.

Kelty's Curtain-Store Removed to Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway, near Astor-place.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 29, 1871, HARRY E. ARTHUR, son of the late Edward H. Arthur, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M.

ATWOOD.—At Seymour, Conn., Jan. 26, CHARLES W. ATWOOD, the only son of the late Henry C. Atwood, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his mother on Saturday afternoon, the 28th.

BRUSH.—At his residence, in Williamsburg, L. I., Jan. 31, after a protracted illness, JESSE BRUSH.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CORNWALL.—At her residence, in Harlem, on Monday, Jan. 30, Mrs. SARAH CORNWALL, widow of the late Jno. G. Cornwall, in the 62d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Cairo, Greene County, for interment, where funeral services will be held.

CODDINGTON.—At Indianapolis, on Monday morning, ISAAC CODDINGTON, aged 21 years, son of Isaac Coddington, of this City.

His friends and those of his father and the family are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Clement's Church, Amity st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

GRAFF.—On Jan. 31, 1871, after a long and painful illness, JOHN GRAFF, eldest son of John A. and Mary A. Graff, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 337 West Houston-st., on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Mark's Church.

HARRIS.—On Monday, Jan. 30, in the 23d year of her age, SUSAN A., youngest daughter of Elizabeth and the late Alexander Harris.

Funeral from West Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., at 1 o'clock, Feb. 1, to Evergreen Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, Monday morning, Jan. 30, 1871, CATHARINE T., wife of Jeptha A. Jones, Sr., in the 45th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 221 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LOWITZ.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 31, ANGIE T., wife of John Lowitz, aged 36 years and 6 months.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 244 DeKalb-av., on Friday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LEE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 31, Mrs. ISABELLA, relict of the late Charles Lee, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1¼ P. M. Interment at Marble Cemetery, New-York. Trains leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 10¼ A. M. and 12 M.

REYNOLDS.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 29, JOHN A. REYNOLDS, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Daniel D. Reynolds, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SERVEIRA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, JOHN B. SERVEIRA, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 245 Grand-av., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WURTS.—At Nice, France, on the 8th inst., MARTHA P., wife of the late John Wurts, of New-York.

VALENTINE.—At Upper Piermont, Rockland County, on Saturday evening, Jan. 28, ANN E. VALENTINE, wife of Brewster Valentine, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Upper Piermont, on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock precisely, and on the same day, at 1 o'clock, from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

WARDELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, CHARLES WARDELL, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, south-east corner of Gates and Classon avenues, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NO. 1, A. G. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, to be held in Lodge-room, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., on Friday, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our Past Master, GEORGE ERRIKER ANDREWS.
ROBERT EDWARDS, W. M.
S. E. GARDNER, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

THE DELEGATES ELECT TO THE GRANT CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB of the City of New-York, will meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
John H. White, Prest. 11th Dist. Grant Club.
Joel W. Mason, Prest. 17th Dist. Grant Club.
Wm. Hudson Lawrence, Prest. 10th Dist. Grant Club.
John D. Lawson, Prest. 7th Dist. Grant Club.
John J. O'Brien, Prest. 8th Dist. Grant Club.
Chas. N. Brackett, Prest. 4th Dist. Grant Club.
Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Prest. 1st Dist. Grant Club.
A. A. Marks, Prest. 5th Dist. Grant Club.
James Cummings, Prest. 9th Dist. Grant Club.
Wm. H. Grogan, Prest. 18th Dist. Grant Club.
Eugene Martin, Prest. 10th Dist. Grant Club.
Charles Blackie, Prest. 13th Dist. Grant Club.
Marshall B. Blake, Prest. 14th Dist. Grant Club.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1871.

At the request of the Special Committee charged with the investigation of matters relating to the party organization in the City of New-York, the meeting of the Republican State Committee, heretofore called for Thursday, Jan. 26 inst., is hereby postponed for two weeks, and will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New-York, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9 next, at 12 o'clock, to receive and consider the report of the aforesaid Committee, and any other business which may be presented.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Secretary.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11½, and on SATURDAY at 11½.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

ILLINOIS.

The West Snow-Bound—Bishop Whitehouse vs. Rev. Mr. Cheeney—The Recent Decision—The Legislature—Political Manœuverings—The New Canal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Western country is still "snow-bound." A day or two with the thermometer above the freezing point reduced the volume of snow somewhat; but in the city we present the appearance of barricades on most of the principal streets, and especially those upon which the street cars run. Snow mounds from four to ten feet in height are everywhere between the sidewalks and the tracks, and loaded teams have much difficulty in getting along. A portion of the city railway was impassable for a week, and on some routes it still requires four horses to a car. North of us it is still worse, especially in Wisconsin, where the storm of last Sunday, which was slight here, was about as heavy as the original one there. The North-western Road is still navigated under difficulties. I think it is the heaviest storm we have had in sixteen years. In Iowa, however, I learn there is comparatively little snow.

THE CHEENEY CASE.

Our Supreme Court, after nearly two years' deliberation, has at length promulgated a decision in the celebrated case of Bishop WHITEHOUSE vs. Rev. CHARLES E. CHEENEY, of this city. In this case we have an example both of the law's delay and of the uncertainty of the law. The decision of the Court below—Judge JAMESON—who granted a permanent injunction against Bishop WHITEHOUSE'S Ecclesiastical Court, has been reversed. This case has excited considerable interest from the fact that Bishop WHITEHOUSE is very unpopular with the Chicago public, while Mr. CHEENEY is a favorite with everybody except the Bishop and his very small party. As the decision involves some important principles of general interest, I make a digest, giving some of the principal points:

"That the case was properly before the Ecclesiastical Court, and that the civil Courts had no jurisdiction in the premises, except in cases where rights of property or civil rights are involved; that they will not revise the decisions of churches or religious associations upon ecclesiastical matters to ascertain their jurisdiction.

This case may then be briefly summed up: A rector in the church is charged with non-conformity to its doctrines—intentional omissions in the ministration of its ordinances; and the attempt to organize a court composed of his brother clergymen for his trial. He appeals to the civil Court, and alleges, as the chief reason for interposition, the want of authority in the spiritual Court to try him, and a misconstruction of the canons. The same point was made to that Court, and its power denied. It was urged with the same earnestness, and enforced with the same arguments there as here. That Court overruled the objection, and decided that it had jurisdiction. Five intelligent clergymen in the church, presumed to be deeply versed in Biblical and canonical lore, were more competent than this Court to decide the peculiar questions raised. Why should we review that and not every other decision which involves the interpretation of the canons? It is conceded that, when jurisdiction attaches, the judgment of the Church Court is conclusive as to purely ecclesiastical offenses. It should be equally conclusive upon doubtful and technical questions, involving a criticism of the canons, even though they might comprise jurisdictional facts. It requires no more intellect, information, or honesty to decide what is an ecclesiastical offense than to determine the authority of the Court according to the canons. The distinction is without a difference.

Civil Courts have duties and responsibilities devolved upon them, and a well-defined jurisdiction to maintain. The Church has more solemn duties, more weighty responsibilities, and an authority granted by the infinite Author of all things. We shall not enter in and "light up her temple from unhallowed fire." The ministers selected to sit in judgment on the acts of a brother ought to be impartial and competent, prompted, as they doubtless are, by the teachings of divine revelation, and the kindly influence of Christian charity, which "Suffereth long and is kind; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Having given this case a most careful consideration, our deliberate judgment is, that the Ecclesiastical Court ought not to be restrained by the mandate of this Court."

Judges SHELDON and LAWRENCE dissented from one principle contained in the decision, to wit:

"That in the administration of ecclesiastical discipline, and where there is no other right of property involved than the loss of clerical office or salary, as an incident to such discipline a spiritual Court is the exclusive judge of its own jurisdiction, under the laws or canons of the religious association to which it belongs, and its decision upon that question is binding upon the secular Courts." They say:

"The simple reason is, that the association is purely voluntary, and when a person joins it he consents that, for all spiritual offenses, he will be tried by a tribunal organized in conformity with the laws of the Society. But he has not consented that he will be tried by one not so organized; and when a clergyman is in danger of being degraded from his office, and losing his salary and means of livelihood, by the action of a spiritual Court unlawfully constituted, we are very clearly of opinion he may come to the secular Courts for protection. It would be the duty of such Courts to examine the question of jurisdiction, without regard to the decision of the spiritual Court itself; and if they find such tribunal has been organized in defiance of the Association, and is exercising a merely usurped and arbitrary power, they should furnish such protection as the laws of the land will give."

The trial of Mr. CHEENEY is set down for the first week in February, and will be proceeded with, probably, without further interruption; and only one result can be reached—that of a conviction of the charges against him.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature having disposed of the Senatorial question, and taken a few days' respite, has gone to work in earnest. It is evident that the complaints of the people relative to the high passenger and freight tariffs on our railroads will assume the shape of law; or, at least, a law will be passed limiting these charges, and to prevent discriminations between through and local freight. In some instances, the people of the State have been obliged to pay as high freightage for thirty miles as was charged for two hundred miles between points where there was competition. Along the immediate lines of the several roads, the managers have acted as though they had the local business completely in their power, and have made their exactions onerous. As the new Constitution gives the Legislature the power to regulate these matters, it will be used for the protection of the rights and interests of the people of the State. A proposition has been brought forward by a member from this city to so improve the navigation of the Illinois River as to admit of the passage of steamers of one thousand tons. The warehouse question excites considerable interest, for the reason that the farmers are all interested in it. They appear determined to put an end to the outrageous swindling and robbery to which they are subjected in this city by a combination of the railroads and elevators. The subject of intemperance is also receiving attention in the shape of a bill making the sellers of liquor liable for any damage that may be done by any one whom they have contributed to make drunk. Such a law has become quite necessary. The Democratic members are constantly endeavoring to get resolutions passed favoring a free-trade policy. They have succeeded so far as to get them referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The session will, undoubtedly, be a long one, as the "omnibus" system is done away with by the new Constitution, and all bills have to be read at length three times before they are finally acted upon. The Revenue bill, introduced about two weeks ago, required eight hours in the reading. The effort to employ official reporters of the debates, *a la Congressional Globe*, has occupied considerable time and talk. The Constitutional Convention expended $225 per day in giving the public their luminous speeches; but the Legislature—the House, at least—is not so ambitious of oratorical fame, and decline to employ the very enterprising gentlemen who are endeavoring to lobby the measure through.

THE CANAL.

There are now two thousand men engaged in the work of deepening the canal between this city and Lockport, and it is expected that it will be completed by the opening of navigation in the Spring. This is the city's enterprise, it will be remembered, for draining Chicago River southward. The cost will be over three million dollars, which the city expects to get back again some day, from the tolls of the canal. If, however, the experiment is successful in cleansing the river by causing a steady flow from Lake Michigan into the Illinois, the job will be a good one.

SOCIAL SIDE OF WASHINGTON.

Receptions and the Ladies' Modest Costumes—The Washington Social Life of To-day as Compared with the "Days of Chivalry"—Prominent Aids of the Woman Suffrage Agitators—A "Message" from Mrs. Grant—The Japanese.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

But a few weeks now remain of the "season," one of the gayest ever enjoyed by our national capital. Yet the character of most of the society, from the President down, partakes of republican simplicity in a greater degree, I think, than is generally supposed. The characterization of "society" here, by certain correspondents, as "revels," "routs," and extravagant exhibitions of dry goods and jewels, is doubtless made more through a habit of sensational writing than from a strict adherence to truth. But the public taste is morbid, and requires to be fed with a certain amount of display in print, even if it has not actually occurred in fact. Witness the reports of brilliant receptions in our daily papers. They are almost exclusively occupied with accounts of the splendid costumes of ladies, the color of dress, material, trimming, and length of train. These reporters are shrewd fellows, and quick to scent a popular demand, and if a taste existed for a different style of facts, would be sure to find them. A lady who is in the habit of attending receptions told me that one of the most brilliant stars in society here, Mrs. Senator AMES, wore the same dress upon three different occasions, and each report in the daily papers described an entirely different costume. The same lady informs me that a majority of the grand toilets described are last Winter's dresses—none the worse for that, and the knights of the quill cannot be expected to know, of course.

INTELLECTUAL FEASTS FOR WASHINGTONIANS.

But society in this city does not entirely consist of the brilliant receptions, balls, &c., given by people in "high life." We have our theatres, State and Church sociables, literary reunions, soirées and lectures *ad libitum* upon every conceivable subject. In no respect does the contrast between our capital, as it is now and as it was in the days of "chivalry," appear so vividly as in the abundance and variety of the intellectual feast provided each evening, in some cases free to all. One evening last week, in looking over the mental bill of fare, I found it so various, so healthful and so desirable in every way, that the impossibility of being in more than one place at the same time struck me with a force more than usually unpleasant and discouraging. There was Prof. YOUMAN'S scientific lecture, Dr. SUNDERLAND to give an account of his trip across the Continent, Dr. BELLOWS to preach, Miss PEABODY to lecture upon her pet theory of Kindergarten Culture, Miss VINNIE REAM'S statue of LINCOLN to be unveiled and formally delivered to Congress, and several receptions of distinguished persons, beside the regular amusements.

MRS. GRANT AND THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The strong-minded ladies held a meeting at their head-quarters in the Capitol on the 26th inst., and a new Declaration of Independence which they have just fulminated, was signed by Mrs. CREAMER, sister of President GRANT; Mrs. Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut; Mrs. Gov. MCCOOK, of Colorado, and other distinguished ladies. Mrs. President GRANT sent a message saying that she was unavoidably detained from being present, but that her heart was with them and she wished them much success. Gen. BUTLER says: "It is bound to come, and we may as well go for it now as any time."

THE JAPANESE VISITORS.

Telegrams received by private individuals here state that our distinguished visitors from Japan have left San Francisco en route for Washington, and that we may expect them here by Monday, the 30th inst. The leader of the expedition, Mr. ITO FIGARO HISFUSMI, is a high official in the Government of His Majesty the Mikado. The visit may be considered semi-official, though it is ostensibly for the purpose of making a study of us as a people and as a Government, of our laws, customs, financial policy, educational system and institutions, and, doubtless, everything connected with our economy, social, foreign and domestic. There is no doubt that if we have anything worth their learning, these shrewd Japs will speedily master it, for they are keen observers and quick to appropriate knowledge, though slow to change in theory or practice. That the arrival of these distinguished foreigners will cause quite a ripple in the sea of social life here, will not be doubted by any who remember the furor caused by the Japanese Embassy but a little more than ten years ago. We are not informed whether they bring with them on this occasion any dear little fellow capable of playing the rôle of TOMMY, but are afraid not; in which event American ladies will have to console themselves as best they may. Dear little TOMMY!

UTAH.

Great Changes—Brigham No Longer a Power—Triumph of Christianity—Success of the Episcopal and Methodist Churches—Season of General Prosperity.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sunday, Jan. 22, 1871.

While the people of the Eastern States are groaning over dull times, the denizens of the Rocky Mountain country are enjoying a grander prosperity than the most sanguine have ever dared to dream of before. The new year has opened with tokens of progress that fairly astonish the most thoughtless among us. It is a fact, that old institutions here are passing away, and the terrible affliction of a fanatical priesthood is now treated with a contempt and scorn that is perfectly refreshing to all who have witnessed this Utah barbarism, termed by those who practice it, religion. During the last year the grander changes have been effected, socially and financially, and the cast-iron creed of the patriarchs that was to endure forever, has been rent asunder like a rotten garment.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is no longer the power he once was. The "rebels" are doing the good work of civilizing the people here with a masterly hand; their ranks are increasing daily, and BRIGHAM passes many sleepless nights, thinking nervously of the future. His apostles are now weak-kneed, and his bishops unreliable. Three-fourths of them are soul-greedy after the riches of the mines and evidently ready to fall down and worship the golden calf. Indeed, the change is wonderful. The people are industrious, sober and economical, and are returning to loyalty with an appreciation of its blessings that is very gratifying to behold.

There are now holding in this city regular services in the Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as occasional assemblies of other Christians. Bishop TUTTLE, the Episcopal minister, is a very influential gentleman, and much valued, even among the Mormons. Under his labors and those of his associates, a great number of the English Mormons have been brought back to their former faith. There is good attendance at the services every Sunday. A very fine church of brown sand-stone is now building in the centre of the city, and when completed it will be one of the most attractive edifices here. This body of Christians have done a great deal of good to the poor, and carried relief to many a needy family—even though the Mormon papers unblushingly boast of there being no poor in the community. The Methodist Church, under Rev. G. M. PEARCE, of New-York State, has grown up with surprising rapidity. Mr. PEARCE is untiring in his zeal, and as Mormonism gathered largely from the ranks of the Methodist Church in England, he seems determined to regain "the sheep that have strayed from the fold. He reports that the last quarter of the day-school exhibits the very gratifying fact that it is already self-sustaining. The school of the Episcopal Church is also a success. When it is borne in mind that the greater portion of these children are Mormon children, and attend the Sabbath-school as well, accept the instruction, and join in the religious exercises for the young, and go there with gladsome hearts, it is comprehended what a marvelous work is going on here. Is not the railroad doing its great work of civilization?

A few years ago BRIGHAM YOUNG was defiant toward the Government, and marshaled his hosts to contest the passage of the United States troops through the defiles of the mountains. He is now weak, crouching and seeking out a shelter in the South among the Indians of a half-converted tribe. The boaster has gone his length, and his day is over. His isolation is at an end, and his power is paralyzed. He is another illustration of the folly of fanatics, who bid the world stand still.

The general news of the country at this time is prosperity everywhere. Some predicted commercial ruin when the railroad was finished, and it looked much that way; but the rapid development of the minerals in the cañons, and their great richness has reversed all predictions. Some discount should be made from the reports here at the present time, for it is scarcely possible for even the most guarded to be perfectly sober in the midst of such sudden wealth. There is not an empty store or house to be had in this city, and the hotels are all doing a great business. The Mormon dignitaries had good reasons for keeping back this dreaded day. Those who desire are now going openly to the mines and reaping treasure thereby. Work is plentiful, provisions are cheap and money is passing freely from hand to hand. The merchants whom BRIGHAM before ostracised are now doing an extraordinary amount of business, and his pet scheme of co-operation under his edict is fast losing its claims upon the people. Surely everything is giving way around him. In this section this is a general thawing time.

JAPAN.

A Diplomatic Representative at Washington—An Important Visitor to the United States—Difficulties the American Minister has to Encounter—Peculiarities of the Country and the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1870.

Following close upon the recent remarkable interview of an American citizen with the Mikado, full particulars of which reached you by last month's mail, the recent appointment of a diplomatic representative from this Government to our Republic is full of significance. On the 13th inst. Minister DE LONG received official information that a distinguished Japanese gentleman, Mr. MORI JUGOR ARINORI was appointed as *Shio Bemunshi*, or Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. Being the first foreign appointment that has ever been made by this Government, it must be regarded as a great compliment to our nation. In addition to his diplomatic trust, he is assigned full charge over all of the Japanese in America, especially those engaged in study, of whom there are a great number in the United States, including one member of the Imperial family. Mr. MORI is a very fine-appearing gentleman, much above the average of Japanese officials. He will leave for America in the next steamer, if not in that which carries this.

A JAPANESE FINANCIER.

Another remarkable event about to take place is the visit to our country of Mr. ITO FUGARI HISOFUMI, Second Assistant Minister of Finance of the Empire, with an extensive suite, who all leave for America by the present steamer. FUGARI is a keen, shrewd man, somewhat English in his proclivities, having spent some time in that country. He is remarkably liberal, has been on the black list of the anti-foreign party here, and has even been selected to be assassinated by them in days past. He goes to visit our mints, to study our revenue laws and to inform himself generally regarding our financial system. Such evidence of interest and friendliness upon the part of this hitherto almost unapproachable people should have the effect, at least, of arousing in America a greater degree of interest and inquiry regarding them and their country than has yet been shown.

JAPAN AND THE REST OF THE WORLD.

Japan is a mysterious country, an important field, and virgin to the hand of the laborer, the tourist and the naturalist. Its geographical situation, as regards our country, is of the highest importance. Its harbors are excellent, and its climate is temperate. Perceiving its commanding position, the vulture eyes of half the world are fixed upon it, and the representatives of foreign nations here are surrounded by every element of success, with wealth and pomp of outward show, that their influence with this simple-minded people may be strengthened. In the eyes of the Japanese people, the republican simplicity of our mission means poverty and weakness, while the pomp, glitter and parade of other Legations awe and win them. Hitherto our Government has not recognized this element, and our Minister here has neither a Secretary nor a Legation, and, for the present, not even an interpreter, having lately been obliged to discharge the incumbent of that office for misconduct. Besides this, the claims of every American who can manufacture a demand against the Japanese Government or its people—an easy-enough matter, for if these curious people cannot beat us at making contracts, they can assuredly discount us breaking them—comes before him in the end. As there are no laws and no Courts, such claim must first be presented to the Consul, who, after quarreling with the Japanese Governor of the Port a sufficient length of time, turns it over to the American Minister, and he is obliged to carry it to the Japanese Foreign Minister, the very man with whom it is his first duty to maintain friendly relations, and between the two a settlement must be arrived at in some way.

PECULIARITIES.

This country is very peculiar. The climate is temperate, there is an abundance of rain, the soil is very generous, the face of nature is covered with the brightest green and the most beautiful flowers, and the air is filled with birds of the richest plumage. But, alas! the flowers are scentless, and the birds voiceless. Earthquakes and typhoons are numerous. It seems as if these islands were so situated in the ocean as to attract all the currents of sea and air, as to a common battle-field where "Titans war, and mortals pale." But it is a land to love, after all. Its streams are crystal, its mountains grand, and its valleys lovely. The people are simple-minded and happy, and proudly trace their history into the dim past far beyond that of the Chinese. They worship in their little Sintoo and Buddhist temples, hid away in noble old groves on the tops of hills, and the steps to them are worn deep with the feet of many generations. The rushing representative of our own civilization may well cry "Halt!" to himself as he undertakes to brush all this aside and instruct them in a faith so young as eighteen centuries. The bamboo furnishes material for everything they use, from a fish-net to a house. They cannot understand why we will bother them with our improvements. The sea gives them an unending harvest of fish; their valleys yield all the rice they can use, and the hills are clad with their bamboo. Give a Japanese plenty of bamboo, fish and rice and you may quarrel about your appliances of civilization, as you think them, as much as you please. "Why bother us?" they say. "Leave us to the peaceful pursuits of our fathers. We do not trouble you. We like neither the scream of your steam-whistles, nor the clamor of your church bells. You say that eighteen hundred years ago your God was born and murdered. Ours was born untold generations before that time; he rules all things, and consequently, your God must be one of his children. Do not ask us to believe that the child is greater than the parent."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Jan. 31,) was a large one, and a number of sales were effected. As to the prices realized, they may be deemed fair; and the bidding was more spirited than usual. All the transactions made were genuine sales, but none of the property sold demands special notice. The following is a report, in detail, of the day's business:

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, disposed of two lots, located on the south-east corner of Platt and Gold streets, known as Nos. 18 and 20 Platt-street. Upon each of the lots a four-story and cellar brick building is erected, nearly covering the same. The lots themselves are irregular in form, No. 18 being 20 by about 62 feet, and No. 20 43.11 by about 64 feet. The entire property was sold in one parcel to LOUIS BERNARD for $27,100. Messrs. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at another Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, also sold the following premises at the prices annexed: Four-story brick house and lot, 16 by 53.4, No. 303 East Thirty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, $8,450. Similar house and lot adjoining, No. 305, $8,600. Mr. B. LEHMAIER was the purchaser in each instance. The mortgages foreclosed on the property in question amounted, principal, interest and costs, to $6,694, half on each piece sold.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., at an open auction, sold the property known as No. 116 Bowery, between Grand and Hester streets. The premises comprise a full lot, 25 by 100, upon which is a three-story brick building in front, and a small brick building in the rear. Considerable activity in bidding was noticable at this sale. Mr. J. LEE finally obtained the property for $31,700.

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, disposed of two lots, with the improvements thereon, located on the south side of Ninety-first-street, 195 feet east of Fourth-avenue, each lot being 20 feet front, by half the block in depth. The lots were sold separately, but both purchased by the same buyer, Mr. ROBERT C. GREGG, the one nearest the avenue for $5,500, and the other for $5,000. Col. MILLER afterward sold a leasehold property known as No. 95 Canal-street. The lease is for twenty-one years from May 1, 1860, at the annual rent of $250, and taxes, &c., with covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, or the building to be paid for. The lot is 25 by 50 feet. The property, it was stated, rents for about $500 per annum. The lease was purchased for $8,450, by Mr. MUNSON. This sale was the last transaction effected.

The sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. of Suffolk County land, comprising 653 acres, located in the town of Islip, L. I., on the line of the South-side Railway, was not attended with that success which the merit of the property offered called for. The auctioneer stated that a bid at the rate of $15 per acre would be taken, but as those present failed to respond, the sale was adjourned to a future day. The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, as will be seen from the above report, was in the aggregate quite large, amounting to $94,800. Today, however, it will probably be again dull, as no sales are advertised to take place, although one or two are bulletined.

Exchange Sales Tuesday, Jan. 31.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

2 4-story brick buildings and 2 lots s. s., Nos. 18 and 20 Platt-st., s. e. corner of Gold-st., lots together 43.11x67.9x38.2x61.4, sold in one parcel. $27,100
4-story brick house and lot n. s., No. 303 East 34th-st., 52 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 16x53.4½ 8,450
4-story brick house and lot n. s., No. 305 East 34th-st., adjoining above, lot same size........ 8,600

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brick building, (front,) small brick building, (rear,) and lot w. s., No. 116 Bowery, about 76 ft. s. of Grand-st., lot 25x100........$31,700

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, with improvements, s. s. of 91st-st., 195 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 20x100⅓........ $5,500
1 lot adjoining and similar to above, s. s. of 91st-st., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot same size........ 5,000
3-story brick building and lot n. s., No. 95 Canal-st., between Eldridge and Forsyth sts., leasehold, rent $250 per annum, lot 25x50........ 8,450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED first-class dwellings:
11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. b.........$18,000
12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. b......... 20,000
19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3 s. b......... 12,000
22d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3 s b......... 20,000
28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, 4 s. b. s. 55,000
31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3 s. b. s., extra deep lot......... 20,000
34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. b. s......... 65,000
37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. b. s......... 36,000
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. b. s......... 30,000
45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4 s. b. s......... 30,000
Also, choice business property on 6th, 7th and 8th avs.; also, Broadway.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT OF SEVENTY-one acres for sale, at Madison, N. J., ¾ mile from depot, on High-st.; an elegant three-story French-roof house, 75 by 50 feet, with basement and cellar complete, built with double walls, large piazzas, and with all the improvements of a first-class City residence; the lawns contain fifteen acres, with small lake and boat-house; the grounds are laid out in excellent taste, flower and fruit gardens, green-house, fruit-houses, graperies, and beautiful groves and dells of fine old trees; having all necessary out-buildings, porter's lodge, gardener's house, coachman's house, barns, carriage-house and stables, pavilion, rustic-house, plant-house, and everything in complete order. Madison is the finest town in New-Jersey, and a perfectly healthy location, with beautiful scenery, drives and excellent roads. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON HENRY-ST., NEAR GRAND-st., a valuable property, having a frontage of nearly 150 feet on Henry-st.
ALSO,
A three-story brick house on 29th-st., near Broadway.
ALSO,
A four-story brick house in East 12th-st., near St. Ann's new church.
ALSO,
Houses and lots for occupancy or investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE corners on the 5th-av., with rear lot or alley-way of 15 feet, well adapted to business purposes, being substantially built, and can, at small outlay, be converted into a first-class store; now rented for $9,000 per annum to a good tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, just finished, in 45th-st., west of Broadway, opposite the new Episcopal Church; size, 20.10 x56, lot 100.5, four-story and basement, hard wood finish, with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to R. HAYES, owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY—A VALuable plot of land, situate on the south-east corner of Broadway and 37th-st., having a frontage on Broadway of 102 feet, and on 37th-st. of 135 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS IN all locations on east and west sides of the City; also business property and vacant lots. Auction sales of stocks, real estate, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — ON GRAMERCY PARK, A first-class four-story house, 27 feet wide, with a two-story back building; lot of extra depth; price, $55,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, in 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. For particulars and permit apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 PINE-ST., have just issued a new and complete list of business property for sale, which can be had on application at the office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK store No. 116 Bowery. Lot 25 by 100 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES FOR SALE—NO. 78 MAIDEN-lane, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.

Water-power.—For sale mill sites and water-power; from thirty to 250 horse-power; situated in New-Jersey, on the New-Midland Railroad, with station on the property; distant from the City only about an hour—with never-failing supply of water, as the drouth of the present season has fully tested and proved; the location for mills and manufactories is unsurpassed. For particular information apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

A COUNTRY HOME. — FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

$5.500.—**ORANGE, N. J., NEAR** Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-story medium-width house and lot, located between 40th and 60th sts., Broadway and Lexington-av.; neighborhood must be first-class; a new house and north side preferred; price about $25,000. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,328 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR SALE SEVERAL THREE and four-story brick and brown-stone Houses, for ready cash customers; also, wanted private dwellings to let, for first-class tenants; property and estates intrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. B. S. LEVY & CO., No. 271 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR FIVE years, with early possession, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, in perfect order, not less than 22 feet wide, between 28th and 40th sts., 6th and Park avs.; neighborhood of Park-av. preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 3,712, City.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
and others who intend
DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

TO LET,
BUSINESS PREMISES
now being erected in the best part of
LOMBARD-STREET,
the finest position in
THE CITY OF LONDON,
The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

For plans and particulars apply to
THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 14 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS property in this City—the new first-class five-story iron-front store, 25x75, No. 147 Spring-st., just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years; $4,500 and Croton tax, per year.
R. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BARCLAY-ST., NEAR THE ASTOR HOUSE.—To rent, the well-lighted five-story and basement store, No. 14 Barclay-st.; admirable location for china or crockery trade; possession Feb. 1. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

A STORE, NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST., without lofts and basement, to rent, 90 feet deep, centre and side light; admirable location for leather, paper or metal trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give special attention to the leasing of stores and dwellings. Parties having such to lease during the coming season and desirous of engaging our services, will oblige by sending a memorandum to our office at an early day as we are now making up our Spring catalogue. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, No. 103 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av. Inquire in the crockery-store.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON NASSAU, PINE, AND LIBERTY STS.—Also, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, six-sixteenths in ships of the "Black Ball" line, and land in Monroe County, Penn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the estate of A. J. Cipriani, deceased, the following valuable property, viz.

NO. 73 NASSAU-ST.—West side, adjoining the northwesterly corner of John-st., four-story brick store; lot about 26 feet 3 inches by 72 feet 6 inches.

No. 11 PINE-ST.—South side, between Broadway and Nassau-st., five-story and basement marble-front building; lot about 23 feet 9 inches by 73 feet 9 inches.

No. 43 LIBERTY-ST.—North side, about 100 feet east of Nassau-st., four-story brick store; lot about 27 by 73 feet.

$2,890.—Scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, certificates of 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Also, the said A. J. Cipriani's interest in the following ships of the "Black Ball" line:

Two-sixteenths in ship *Great Western*; 1-16 in ship *James Foster, Jr.*; 1-16 in ship *Harvest Queen*; 2-16 in ship *Neptune*.

Also, 404 acres, 111 perches of land in Barret (formerly Price) Township, Monroe County, Penn.

JOHN A. DIX,
HENRY DE B. ROUTH,
Executors of A. J. Cipriani, deceased.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
SALE PEREMPTORY,
(By order of the Trustees and Stockholders,)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Fourteen lots of land, with the improvements, north side 118th-st., commencing 498 feet east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River; seven of the lots will be sold together in one parcel, with the water-front, and the other seven lots together with the foundry buildings. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, all the personal property will be sold on the premises, consisting in part of furnaces, ranges, plumbers' pipes, sinks, &c.; patterns and flasks, engine and boiler, tools, shafting, pulleys, lathes, pig-iron, coal, sand, &c., &c.

Map and particulars at the office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 141 Reade-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., to close an interest.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York;

READE-STREET—The valuable lot, with the front and rear brick buildings, known as No. 141 Reade-st., south side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Buildings are two-stories and basement, in fair order. Lot 25 and average depth of 75.6 feet. Possession immediate. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MALTBY G. LANE, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WAGNER and PHILIP WAGNER, her husband, and WILLIAM H. PAYNE, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action on the 21st day of November, 1870, I, the undersigned referee, appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land (with the dwelling-house thereon erected) situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, distant one hundred and five feet westerly from the south-west corner of Fifty-ninth-street and the Second-avenue; thence running southerly, and parallel to the Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches; thence running westerly, on a line parallel to said Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and on a line parallel to Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street; thence easterly along the said southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1871. GEORGE W. HARDIE, Referee.

C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York. ja14-2aw3wS&W*

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ES-TATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 28, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots. No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

N. B.—Adjourned on account of the severe storm until THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED.

An important and honorable position is vacant in a well-known and successful life insurance company. A gentleman qualified by character and experience can secure a permanent position and salary proportionate to ability. Address with particulars, LIFE COMPANY, Post-office Box No. 694, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTY OF ENERGY AND general business experience, to take an interest in a business based upon one of the most valuable improvements of the present time; large demand absolutely certain with profits far greater than those shown by any staple in the market. Adequate capital for a large business will be required with the applicant; references exchanged. Particulars and estimates with E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, WITH A capital of $800, wanted as a copartner. Address, Editor and Proprietor North Carolina *Citizen*, Asheville, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway,

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY—Formerly at No. 44 East 23d-st., are now prepared to supply the trade and shipping at wholesale with their very superior canned roast beef, in pieces or chopped. Office, 16 Cedar-st.

SEVENTH-AV. PROPERTY OWN-ERS, between 14th and 59th sts., don't fail to attend meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Millman's Hall, corner of 26th-st. and 7th-av., at 7½ o'clock.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archæology—Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining [illegible] requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–'71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 12—19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL. White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GAMBLERS EXPOSED.

How they cheat at Cards; History of Faro, Roulette, Rouge et Noir, Vingt et Un, Poker; how victims are found and fleeced; fascination leading to ruin; lessons for fast young men.

The "Toothpick" and "Cigar" dodges; the "Telegraph" dodge.

READ TODAY'S GLOBE!

READ TODAY'S GLOBE!

READ TODAY'S GLOBE!

The article exposing the tricks of gamblers in Monday's GLOBE exhausted the edition at an early hour, and as the demand continues, it will be reproduced TODAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 1.

GAMBLERS EXPOSED.
READ TODAY'S GLOBE.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE,
Edited by
EDWARD E. HALE.

FEBRUARY NUMBER NOW READY.
For sale by all book and news dealers.
A GREAT OFFER.

On receipt of $1 "Old and New" will be sent to any address in the United States for four months on a trial subscription.

TERMS.—(Payable in advance) $4 per annum; $2 for six months; single numbers 35 cents, (mailed post-paid.) Specimen number mailed post-paid on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

☞ Subscriptions should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOLIDGE, care of
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers,
No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &C.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

KID GLOVES.
450 DOZEN
REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES
for sale cheap,
in Bond or Duty Paid.
Can show samples
JACQUARD, MIKADO AND JAPANESE SILKS.
Apply today to
T. K. JENKINS,
Revere House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—PHILIP BOYER, Plaintiff, against LENA BOYER, Defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant LENA BOYER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 3 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 23d of May, 1870. G. HANSCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of January, 1871.
f1-law6wW* G. HANSCHEL, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent and obliging; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 420 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent girl to do cooking or general housework; is a competent, economical and reliable servant; first-class washer and ironer; references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable and competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; is a very good cook and a first-class laundress; can flute, &c.; also good baker; City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent and highly-respectable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; neat and tidy in appearance; good City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE German girl, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is competent to fill either place; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands dress-making, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at 2 East 38th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; unexceptionable City references as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands French and American meat and pastry cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored woman as cook in a private family; she has good City reference. Call at No. 12 West 45th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or to assist with children; best City reference given; country preferred. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 250 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a young, tidy girl, highly recommended, understanding thoroughly her business; willing to assist with chamber-work, if required. Apply at 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress in a first-class private family; best City reference. Call or address 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 553 1st-av., at the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 340 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as chamber-maid and to take care of children; understands hair-dressing; City or country. Call for two days at No. 650 2d-av., corner 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl, with unexceptionable City references, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to country; private family preferred. Call or address No. 145 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl to do light house-work in a small private family; wages $12. Call or address at No. 203 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at 43 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to country; best City reference. Address or call at No. 206 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; will assist with the washing and ironing; City or country; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 145 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

COOKING BY THE DAY.—A RESPECTable woman, many years a cook, wishes employment by the day; understands getting up lunches, dinners and suppers; or would supply a place for a few days on moderate terms. Apply or address H. H., No. 253 3d-av., second floor, between 20th and 21st sts.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—WANTED BY A cook, who is an excellent bread-maker, a situation; would take the place of laundress; can do fluting; or housework, or act as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at Plimpton's Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—A GERMAN PROTestant cook, who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, wants a situation; makes excellent bread, pastry, &c. Apply at Plimpton's Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 541 6TH-AV., SUPplies colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at short notice; farm hands direct from the South; man and wife at hand.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-class help of all nationalities can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man of long experience; is sober and steady; has the best of reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; reference undeniable. Call on or address COACHMAN, Bonner's harness-store, No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for a German coachman; City or country; best City reference. Call on or address H. A. BURR, No. 101 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as waiter in a small private family; good reference. Address CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a colored man fully competent, with the very best of recommendations. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman thoroughly educated to his business; seven years' references in both City and country. Apply at A. Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Address A. NOEL, No. 36 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; good City driver; can come well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as groom; he understands his business perfectly; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 327 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a single young man, a native of England, experienced as above; a good City reference. Call or address Y. C., No. 543 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE COUPLE FRANCAISE nouvellement mariés désire trouver une place dans une maison privée, pour les deux ou separés; l'homme comme un cocher et le femme comme lady's maid, ou comme une bonne d'enfant; les meilleures recommendations seront données dans leurs places actuellement en services. Adresse par lettres à CHARLES, care of Geals, Porter & Co., 730 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A MAN familiar with the packing of books, and to assist generally in a bookstore; must be willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating salary expected, with references, PUBLISHER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FAMILY, WHO is intelligent, sober and industrious and competent, to take charge of a large farm; must understand raising truck in all its various branches, as well as understand thoroughly the cultivation and raising of all kinds of fruit. Address W. S. S., Salem, N. J.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; wages $14 per month. Apply at No. 24 St. Mark's-place, and bring references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTant,) one who is not afraid to work, to make fires and keep a building in order; must have good reference. Address CHESTER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER FOR BOOK BUSIness.—A man who is accustomed to the keeping of books for a book-seller; quick and accurate, and disposed to devote all his time to the interest of his employer. (Book-seller and publisher) may address BOOK-SELLER, stating salary expected, references, &c., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

LAD WANTED.—A LAD OF FIFTEEN or sixteen years of age, who writes a good hand and is ready at figures, and resides with his parents, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware establishment. Address, stating references and age, in handwriting of applicant, A. B. & CO., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS MAN WANTED TO take charge of the advertising department of a new illustrated monthly. This is a good chance for the right man. Apply at No. 80 Cedar-st., Room No. 1, office of *Bright Words*.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FORTY-HORSE ROOT ENgine, good as new; will be sold low; can be seen running at Nos. 20 and 22 Worth-st. D. A. YOUNGS.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1	Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2	Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa.......Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa.......Wed., Feb. 8
Caledonia.....Sat., Feb. 11	Ismailia.....Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia.......Sat., Feb. 18	Trojan.......Wed., Mar. 1
Australia.....Sat., Feb. 25	Dorian.......Wed., Feb. 15
Columbia.....Sat., Mar. 4	Tyrian.......Wed., Mar. 29
India.......Sat., Mar. 11	Dacian.......Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.......Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.......Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...March 8, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, Feb. 2.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —.
NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170, Steerage, $60, according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 4, RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.......Feb. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau).......Feb. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......Feb. 16.
For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)...Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known first-class steam-ship WEYBOSSET, Capt. BOLGER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Feb. 11.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 28th January, 1871.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company on the 31st day of December, 1870, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 31st December, 1869.		$276,330 97
Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1870		1,056,851 85
Total premiums		$1,333,182 82
Earned premiums of the year.	$1,018,888 32	
Losses and expenses	492,594 28	
Re-insurance and return premiums	232,694 46	

ASSETS, 31st December, 1870.

Cash in banks	$253,079 08	
United States stock	557,625 00	
Stocks of States and corporations, and loans on demand	190,933 58	—$1,004,637 66
Subscription notes, (of which $182,494 35 are not yet used,)	$525,576 68	
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and salvages	271,591 47	
Accrued interest and unsettled accounts	25,612 39	— 822,780 54
Total amount of assets		$1,827,418 20

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip Certificates to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st March next.
After allowing for the probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also, in addition to a bonus of Ten per Cent. already paid in cash on the Subscription Notes, resolved to return to the dealers entitled to the same, Ten per Cent. on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on or after the 3d April next.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr., GEORGE MOSLE, ED. F. DAVISON, A. LE MOYNE, Jr., E. H. R. LYMAN, H. R. KUNHARDT, JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, LAWRENCE WELLS, FRANCIS COTTENET, CHARLES LULING, ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., GEORGE F. THOMAE, CARL L. RECKNAGEL, W. F. CARY, Jr., C. K. SUTTON, EDWARD HAIGHT, L. BIERWIRTH, SIMON DE VISSER, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, ALEX. M. LAWRENCE, FRED. G. FOSTER, JOHN D. DIX, CHAS. MUNZINGER, LOUIS JAY, JAMES BROWN, N. D. CARLILE, THEO. FACHIRI, C. L. F. ROSE, WM. S. WILSON, F. COUSINERY, GUSTAV SCHWAB, GEO. H. MORGAN.
EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. IRVING, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.
HENRY B. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRUST FUNDS to loan on first bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Westchester County, in large or small amounts. Principals only address Post-office, Box 3,983, New-York.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.
THIS BANK
Is now open for business at NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.
This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Descher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av.
WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IOWA BONDS.

Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by
CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870		$5,270,690 09
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1870		2,155,723 64
Total amount of marine premiums		$7,426,413 73

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870		$5,392,738 55
Losses paid during the same period	$2,253,590 39	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,063,263 57	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks	$8,843,740 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,377,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	339,382 03
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,089,915 95
Cash in bank	316,125 45
Total amount of assets	$14,183,[illegible] 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums; such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.
A dividend of thirty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st of December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April, next.
By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, LEWIS CURTIS, CHAS. H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, R. WARREN WESTON, ROYAL PHELPS, CALEB BARSTOW, A. P. PILLOT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, HENRY K. BOGERT, DENNIS PERKINS, JOS. GAILLARD, Jr., C. A. HAND, JAMES LOW, B. J. HOWLAND, BENJ. BABCOCK, ROBT. B. MINTURN, G. W. BURNHAM, FRED. CHAUNCEY, R. L. TAYLOR, GEO. S. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBB, SHEPPARD GANDY, FRANCIS SKIDDY, CHAS. P. BURDETT, ROBT. C. FERGUSSON, WM. E. BUNKER, SAM'L L. MITCHILL, JAS. G. DE FORREST, ROBT. L. STUART, ALEX. V. BLAKE.
J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
PERSONS ENTITLED TO SCRIP OF the year 1868 are requested to call for the same before Feb. 15, in order to avoid forfeiture.
W. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

A—WANTED TO PURCHASE.—GOOD City real estate mortgages. Address, with particulars, C. L. M., Station D.

FINANCIAL.

COMPLETION

OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
ON A FINISHED ROAD.
FOR SALE AT
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 26th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.
By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.
The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.
The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of 12 per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large Dividends on the Stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore. The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.
A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.
All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN
On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 19th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1871.......143,083
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Feb. 1, 1871.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT., in gold, has been declared, payable Feb. 15, at No. 44 South-st.
The transfer-books will be closed Feb. 10 to 15th.
EDWARD KAVANAGH, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 38, (P. O. Box 1,810.) NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1871.
COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.
ZENO SECOR, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

R. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of tax, has this day been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (OF MISSOURI,) ST. LOUIS, January, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST OF February, from bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL CO., FOOT OF WEST 24TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at their office on and after Feb. 8. CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1871.
CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000
SURPLUS.......$172,000
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after 1st February next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF RESPECTABILITY can have two unfurnished or furnished rooms, with modern improvements; on the European plan; with attendance; references desired; location between Lexington and 4th avs. Address A, care of Mr. Otto, druggist, No. 1,010 3d-av., near 60th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. No. 53 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold water, pantries, bath, &c., on same floor; house and attendance first-class. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 224 EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Rooms to let, with or without board; furniture of the house entirely new.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED entire floor, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 142 EAST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; house first-class; references exchanged. Call for two days.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board, for two persons, at $18 per week.

BOARDING—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms on second floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; first-class house and neighborhood; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NEWMAN & HOBSON; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is the buying and selling of general merchandise for their own account and on commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON and GEORGE G. HOBSON; that the said WILLIAM H. NEWMAN is a general partner, and his place of residence is in Middletown, in the County of Richmond and the State of New-York; that the said JOHN LOWRY HOBSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said GEORGE G. HOBSON is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said GEORGE G. HOBSON, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of $30,000; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February in the year 1871, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the first day of February which will be in the year 1874.
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON, General Partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

NO. 38 BROAD-ST., Feb. 1, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of STOUT, THAYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. L. GERNER will attend to the settlement of the business of the firm.
JACOB STOUT, STEPHEN H. THAYER, LOUIS GERNER.

NO. 38 BROAD-ST., Feb. 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of CECIL, STOUT & THAYER, for the transaction of a banking and commission business.
They will buy and sell on commission all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange, and receive deposits from banks, bankers, and others, subject to draft, allowing interest on daily balances.
JOHN R. CECIL, Late of Lawrence Bros. & Co.
JACOB STOUT.
STEPHEN H. THAYER, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., expires this day by limitation.
WM. H. S. WOOD, ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS, ISAAC F. WOOD.
The subscribers will continue the publishing and book-selling business under the firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., by whom all accounts of the late firm will be settled.
WM. H. S. WOOD, ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS.

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & WOOLSEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WOOLSEY retiring from business on account of ill health. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. E. TILLINGHAST, WM. W. WOOLSEY.
The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm in his own name.
WM. E. TILLINGHAST.
No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1871.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of F. SMITH & CO., to do a general jewelry business, at No. 181 Broadway, New-York.
FREDERICK SMITH. JAMES F. ANGELL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
MR. GEORGE T. BOURNE WITHdraws from our firm from this date.
ROBBINS & APPLETON.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Money deposited on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from that date.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45. Surplus, $162,517 04.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.
ELIZABETH BALMFORTH, Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.
ja17-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.
ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.
au17-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 231 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1870.
SARAH ACKERMAN, Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.
s21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Berlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 221 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
a28-law6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING, (EXCEPT SATURDAY,) and SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL in MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS of LAURA KEENE in Boucicault's Play, HUNTED DOWN, or the TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH, the most pathetic and beautiful play of the day. Houses crowded with beauty and fashion.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.
NEW FEATURES, NEW EFFECTS, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, and AN ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET.
Appearance of the RIZARELLI BROTHERS.
Appearance of the SEGRIST FAMILY.
Seventh week of the MAJILTONS.
Seventh week of the SKATERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Especial engagement and first appearance of Miss LUCY RUSHTON, in the highly sensational drama entitled, RED HANDS, with new scenery and startling effects, and an unapproachable cast of characters.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE SPIRIT AVENGER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT.......Director
MATINEES. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK OF THE TROUPE OF REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT, THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE, BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP, ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC ART.

ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART, contributed by members of the Society, in aid of the Fund, is now open day and evening, admission free, AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.
The sale will take place on MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 6, INST.

THE WATER-COLOR PICTURES
In the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Now open Day and Evening.

HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
All persons having claims against the Holland Testimonial Committee are respectfully requested to send their bills, without delay, to THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer of the Committee, at Wallack's Theatre.

MEETINGS.

SEVENTH-AV. PROPERTY OWNERS AROUSE.—A meeting will be held at Milliman's Hall, corner 26th-st. and 7th-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in order to devise means for setting aside the enormous assessment against your property, for the laying of the Stafford pavement. Fail not to attend as there is no time to be lost. By order of the Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at Albany, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at noon, continuing through the evening and the day following. The Winter Exhibition will be on THURSDAY, the 9th, at the Agricultural Rooms, as usual.
J. L. HANSON, Secretary.
ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1871.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express to Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:30, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
New-York, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES F. HUNTINGTON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D., 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

NO. 2,711.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of A. DELANCEY BRIGHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of A. Delancey Brigham, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1870.
HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee.
f1-law3wW* No. 200 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILES W. DART, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Giles W. Dart, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja17-law3W* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE P. KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theodore P. Kelly, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871.
f1-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. LOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas H. Low, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated New-York City, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja25-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, Robertson's Military Drama, OURS.
Produced with NEW and HANDSOME SCENERY, ELEGANT and APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, and all the INCIDENTAL MUSIC.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss ROWE, and others. Soldiers, Russians, Prisoners, &c. THE BAND OF OURS.
THURSDAY, Feb. 2, (second time)—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY, Feb. 3—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½. OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, first time in several years, Colman's great comedy, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
ON MONDAY, FEB. 6, will be presented, for the first time in two years, Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 4, At 1½ o'clock. MR. LESTER WALLACK in OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK and LAST NIGHTS of SARATOGA! SARATOGA!
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½.
*** In active preparation, for speedy and splendid production, DION BOUCICAULT'S last and most alluring dramatic comedy, entitled JEZEBEL, which is now THE REIGNING LONDON SENSATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mr. J. E. HAYES.......Lessee and Manager
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. G. L. FOX In the ever-popular pantomime, WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
LAST MATINEES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, SATURDAY, FEB. 4.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, Production of the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD, Presented with entirely new scenery, costumes and appointments.
G. L. RICHELIEU.......FOX
Seats can now be secured for these two GREAT EVENTS OF THE SEASON, The last performances of WEE WILLIE WINKIE, And first performances of RICHELIEU.

MARIE SEEBACH—STADT THEATRE.—To-night—Romeo and Juliet; Seebach, Juliet; Veneta, Romeo. To-morrow—Ein Jux will er sich Machen. Friday—Dorf und Stadt; Seebach as Lorle.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL.—A few tickets can be had for the ball of THURSDAY EVENING next at JORDENS & MARTEN'S music-store, No. 932 Broadway. $5 each.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD IN BROOKLYN.
UNIVERSITY COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES FOR LADIES, ON THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVES OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.
Rev. JOHN LORD, LL.D., will deliver in Brooklyn, in the HALL OF THE PACKER INSTITUTE, a course of fifteen lectures on the men and women who, for the last 800 years, are most identified with the progress of society, commencing TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Part of the same course which is now being delivered in New-York. Terms, $10 in advance for the course; $1 single lectures. Tickets for sale at Packer Institute, J. C. Bunce, No. 55 Court-st., and J. Smith, No. 373 (new No.) Fulton-st.

UNIVERSITY COURSE OF LECTURES,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.
Dr. LORD'S sixth lecture will be delivered THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 11½. Subject—*Gustavus Adolphus*. Tickets for the remainder of the course $10; single tickets $1. For sale at Putnam's, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

SHALL THE BIBLE BE EXPELLED FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS? And shall the Constitution be so amended that it cannot be?—These questions will be answered by Rev. J. W. BAIN, of Pennsylvania, in a popular lecture Feb. 3, 1871, in Seventh-avenue U. P. Church, at 7½ P. M., and on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, in the same church, 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. His lecture—*The Workman and His Work*. Admission to each 25 cents.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Seventh in the course will be given at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, by Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH, consisting of miscellaneous readings and recitations, selected from the writings of Shakespeare, Scott, Tennyson and distinguished American poets. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

DR. O'LEARY DELIVERS HIS LAST free lecture TO-NIGHT, at Great Hall of the Cooper Union. Subject—Brain and Nerves, [illegible]

ILLUMINATED PHOTOGRAPHS lectures by WILLIAM C. PRIME on FRIDAY, 3d, and 10, on Syria, Egypt and the Nile, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 25 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1871.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 2d proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.
Two Radial Drilling Machines, equal to those manufactured by the Lowell Machine Company, capable of drilling to the centre of 12 feet, with steel spindle to swivel on all angles. To be geared sufficiently strong to drill a 3-inch hole in wrought iron, with traverse of spindle 20 inch, self-feeding in all angles.
The arm and head to be elevated by power. The head to traverse by power or by hand.
To have a base plate 10 by 12 feet, with proper openings to secure work thereto, with counter shaft and hangers.
One Small Power Punch, equal to "Seller's," for punching Iron, from 1-16 in. up to ½ in., and to centre of 40 inches. Must be so constructed as to be capable of punching holes in 1½ in. angle iron, ½ in. to centre from edge. With counter shaft and hangers.
One Small Power Shear, equal to "Seller's," to cut 1-16 in. up to ½ in. Iron, to centre 40 in. With counter shaft and hangers.
One Set of Boiler Bending Rolls, to be worked by hand, capable of taking in sheets 5 feet wide, with rollers 6 in. and 7 in. diameter. With upper roller suspended on screws, with hard metal boxes. All of the above to be perfect and complete in every respect.
Two Store Trucks, No. 2.
Three Store Trucks, No. 5, Iron Slats.
One Merrill & Sons' 1,800 lb. Drop Hammer, to be placed in the Iron Plating Shop, with 3 sets of Dies for Breeching and train tackle Bolts, and press for same. Also, one 60 lb. Air Spring Forging Hammer.
2 Huntoon's patent Governors, 5-in. valves, with counter shafts, hangers, pulleys, piping and belting, put up complete and ready to run.
8 doz. Self Oilers, Holland and Cody's patent, sample in the yard.
3 doz. ¾-in. Water Glasses, 16½ in. long, Scotch glass, to be used on front of boiler.
8 Rubber Springs for Moulding-machine, 1½ in. di., by 3½ in. long. 2 gross Belt Hooks, 1 in.; 2 do. 1½ in.
1 set Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, ⅛ in. to ½ in., varying by 32ds, and from ½ in. to 2 in., varying by 16ths, with straight shanks.
3 doz. Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, from No. 20 to No. 25, Stubb's steel wire gauge, and to be 4 in. long.
3 doz. Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, from No. 25 to No. 30, Stubb's steel wire gauge, and to be 4 in. long.
2 doz. Adjustable Vice Heads, (Long's make,) 6 in.
2 doz. Adjustable Vice Heads, (Long's make,) 7 in.
3 doz. Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, from No. 30 to No. 35, Stubb's steel wire gauge, to be 3½ in. long.
2 Beach's self-centering Drill Chuck, to hold from ⅛ inch to ¼ inch—5-16 to 0.
6 Longley's Hoisting Machines, to hoist 1 ton 11 feet high.
Bidders are referred to the Naval Constructor, Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

THE MYSTERIOUS ASSASSIN.

Stabbing Women in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

Six Cases Reported to the Police—No Clue to the Perpetrator—Is It the Work of a Lunatic?—The Brooklyn Council Offer a Reward of $250 for the Apprehension of the Dastardly Assassin.

The Eastern District of Brooklyn has been excited for the past three months by the freaks of an unknown person afflicted with a strange mania for mutilating women. At first the affair was treated with derision by the public, who believed it to be but a sensational *canard* originating in the brain of some romantic reporter. The alarming frequency, however, of these assaults, and their being brought before the notice of the Police authorities, caused an investigation, and officers were ordered to report every case at their respective precincts. During the past ten weeks no less than five serious cases of stabbing were reported at the Sixth Precinct Police Station, which has jurisdiction over the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, largely inhabited by Germans. The fear inspired by these assaults is having a disastrous effect, and a perfect panic prevails among working girls whose avocations compel them to be out after dark. Indeed, so great has been the terror inspired that comparatively few women are to be seen on the streets after a certain hour, and even on Saturday night, when so many little necessaries for the family have to be purchased, Grand-street was so deserted by jaunty hats and feathers as to become a subject of general remark. The school girls, especially, are the most frightened, and every boy or man is regarded with suspicion. To such an extent is this dread carried that several young gentlemen of flirting propensities have narrowly escaped mobbing. The mysterious demon who inflicts these wanton injuries has such a wonderful faculty of giving the wounds with a quickness only surpassed by the dexterity with which he disappears, that one cannot help recalling the story of "Jack, the Giant-Killer," when that enchanted hero became possessed of the "sword of sharpness" and the garb of invisibility. The parties who have been injured are not even acquainted, so it is evident the assailant is a monomaniac on the subject of spoiling women's beauty, and, as there is nothing new under the sun, the same mania has prevailed in former days. Not long ago, the diabolical crime of throwing vitriol in the faces of women was prevalent for several weeks on one of the most densely populated of the great arteries of London. But such cases, however, were found to be the work of some love-lorn woman, jealous of the entire sex. In this instance, the assailant is a boy, of apparently sixteen years of age, and the stabbings have occurred within a limited section of the city. This human monstrosity must have some habitation, and if he be a monomaniac some of his friends must have discovered the peculiar manner in which his disorder manifested itself. If the lad is vicious by nature some of his friends must know his temper, and a boy who could perpetrate such outrages, it is not likely has suddenly developed into such a criminal. This is the opinion of several persons with whom the writer conversed on the subject, and these gentlemen suggest that the police keep under a sort of surveillance every boy who is known to be wild and unruly in the neighborhood, and it will not be long before the culprit is arrested and punished.

The cases reported have all occurred in the vicinity of Remsen and Grand streets, and the wounds inflicted have been generally distributed over the body, the desire seemingly being to hurt rather than to mar. The first case occurred some time ago. Two elderly ladies, while on their way to early mass one morning in the latter part of November were accosted by a lad who, after calling them very endearing names, such as "dear" and "love," suddenly raised his arm and stabbed one of the ladies in the arm. He made a false blow at the other, missed, and then dashed down Montrose-avenue. The ladies were too much frightened to take particular notice, but one of them thinks the assailant was dressed in a short gray coat and a round hat. They raised an alarm, but as this mania was then only in its incipient stages, none of the passers-by gave the affair much attention.

The second case occurred on Christmas eve. Miss Amelia Hendricks, a timid little working-girl of about fourteen, returning from work on that evening, was attacked on the corner of Grand-avenue and Smith-street, about 7 o'clock, by a boy dressed in gray clothes, who had on a black cap. The young scamp made no remark, but getting close to her as she neared the corner, struck out with his left hand and made a wound over her eye of two inches in length, which was so deep that it is now only partially healed. She felt the blood trickle down her face, and was about to faint when a gentleman caught her in his arms, and conveyed her to a house in the neighborhood. The wound bled a great deal, and was very painful for some days. She says she has no acquaintance resembling this boy in appearance, but has heard that other girls who have been stabbed give the same description.

On Jan. 6, as Miss Lizzie Baker was proceeding down McKibben-street, she was accosted by a boy who, she says, was dressed in a short black coat and round hat, who called her "My dear," and kept up with her for about half a block. As she reached the corner of Ewen-street, he got close to her, laid one hand on her shoulder and with the right inflicted a slight wound on the cheek. He then dashed off and was out of sight before she recovered from the alarm his sudden assault caused her.

On Jan. 20, Miss Annie Brinkerhoff, of No. 142 Remsen-street, while going down Grand-street, was suddenly accosted by a boy near the corner of Union, who making some endearing remark, suddenly plunged a knife in her back, but, owing to the thickness of her clothing, the wound was not of a serious character. She describes him as being dressed in light clothes, with a woolen muffler around the neck. This occurred at 6 o'clock, and a quarter of an hour after, as Miss Agnus Lizzie, fourteen years of age, was proceeding along Grand-street, she was suddenly stabbed in the lip, near Graham-avenue. This young lady's wound is the most serious wound, as the upper lip has been almost severed. She describes the assailant also as a boy in light clothes, and there is no doubt that this was the same person who inflicted the wound on Miss Brinkerhoff.

The latest outrage occurred last Saturday evening. The intended victim in this instance was Mrs. R. H. Verityan. This lady had left the house of her mother-in-law, on Broadway, opposite Hewes-street, about 9¼, to go to her home, which is distant but a few blocks, and just as she arrived in front of No. 41 Harrison-avenue, corner of Penn-street, a young man, about five feet in height, having a moustache, wearing a high hat, light overcoat and light pantaloons, emerged from one of the vacant lots and caught hold of her by the arm, and with his disengaged hand upraised a knife and attempted to strike her. She warded off the blow, screamed loudly, and the would-be assassin disappeared suddenly. Her screams brought her husband to her assistance, but he came too late to capture the assailant. The Captain of the Sixth Precinct is of opinion that these assaults are the work of a lunatic, and he has noticed that when a change of the moon takes place these outrages become more numerous. He noticed that on the 20th of January there was a change in the moon, and if, on the 3d and 4th of February, they are again repeated, it may be safely predicted that the assassin is a dangerous lunatic. Every precaution has been taken by the Police, and officers in citizens' clothes are sent out every night to watch the hordes of boys that swarm around every corner.

On Monday afternoon the Common Council of Brooklyn passed a resolution to offer a reward of $250 for the "arrest and conviction of the person or persons who have been and are making a practice of stabbing female pedestrians on the public streets of the Eastern District." Alderman Raber said it was a serious matter. Some dozen of females had been stabbed, and females living in the neighborhood where these occurrences have taken place, were greatly alarmed, and after dark were afraid to go even on an ordinary errand. The victims are sometimes stabbed in the shoulder, the lip is cut in other instances, while the lower limbs are not uncommonly made the objects of his attacks. Alderman Boland moved to refer the petition to the Police Commissioners, so that they would put detectives on the track of the offender.

Too small a Police force exists for so long and rambling a suburb as that of Williamsburg, and it not unfrequently happens that an officer is half an hour in going his rounds. Opportunity is making criminals, and this district is fast be- is making criminals, and this district is fast becoming the resort of many of the most lawless and desperate of the dangerous classes. Here they go to plan burglaries, and as New-York detectives are well aware, half the rogueries perpetrated in this City are organized in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The Police being so few, these scoundrels are not subjected to so strict an espionage, and one of those detached houses in a quiet locality is just the place for a safe fence. If the city were better officered, this stabbing maniac would not have been allowed to "run a muck" like a suicidal Malay.

The German Steamers to Resume their Trips.

The conclusion of an armistice at Paris enables the German steamers to resume their trips via an English port. The Hamburg-American Company's steamer *Holsatia* is detained until Thursday, and will take out the United States mails, in place of the Cunard steamer *Batavia*, whose departure has been delayed by the severity of the weather. The mails for Great Britain will be landed at Plymouth. The *Holsatia* will be the first of the German steamers to resume the old accustomed route through the British Channel, from which they have for several months been driven by French cruisers.

CLEAR GRIT.

Public Robbers in New-York—They are Asked to Make Restitution—Lecture by Rev. Robert Collyer.

Rev. Robert Collyer delivered a lecture, last evening, at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, entitled "Clear Grit." Mr. Charles F. Allen, the President of the Association, introduced the Reverend gentleman, who spoke substantially as follows: Clean Grit, as I want to speak of it to-night, is the best I am, blossoming into the best I can do, as naturally as a rose blooms on a bush, or a bird sings in a tree. It is that sterling man, and womanhood that is always true to its own nature, and therefore in some sense to that highest nature, in whose image we are made, no matter what may befall, as the diamond is a diamond all the same, whether it blaze on the brow of an Emperor or dazzle among the sunless pillars of the mountains, or have a history stretching over a thousand years before it sees the light. It is that noble hardness of grain in a man or woman that can never give way except in a true fashion and for a true reason. The power to walk barefoot over the flints that lie along the right line rather than go through green pastures and by still waters that deflect; to give no single atom of your nature to what we call enjoyment, if by doing so you are led away from duty, and therefore from joy; never to barter a piece of comfort for a piece of manhood. There is a false and true grit. There is a great deal that passes for this noble quality that has no call to its name. There is nothing in the world so like a splendid angel as a splendid devil. Clear grit is never base or mean in its tendency. The grit of Wendell Phillips differs from that of an ordinary politician, as that of John Bright differs from that of the noblest peer in England. Men of mark in this country have not been the sons of the wealthy. The men who do or have done supreme work, have been men's sons who forced their way in the world. The first person in human society was a poor man's son. He does not remember a single preacher of any power but was the son of a man who had nothing to give. The rich should inspire their sons with the sense of being unselfish, noble and generous, and their money, instead of being an injury, would be an advantage. The lecturer next eulogized the character of Sidney Smith, who preferred to live in solitude in the plains of Salisbury rather than barter his manhood. To possess clear grit you must be able to say "No" to these good servants but bad masters, your passions. The reverend gentleman contrasted the high and noble grit of George Peabody with the far nobler grit of Farraday, who would have made a fortune at his profession, but gave it up for the study of chemistry to benefit the world. As an illustration of pure grit, the lecturer alluded to an inundation of a coal pit in England, where the miners lost all hope of escape, having been driven into a corner. They were all Christian men except one man, who was a very unchristian hardened fellow. There were two little boys among them, and this hardened man happened to possess a small piece of bread and bacon, which, instead of eating to prolong his own life, he gave it to the little boys. He could not harden his heart against these poor children and he took the smallest of them and wrapped him in his coat to keep him warm. He was transformed from a hardened, rude fellow to a hero.

Seven or eight years ago they cared more for their country; now they care more for themselves. Thousands congregate at the Capital to badger the life out of the President for some petty office for which they are not fit, and to draw money from which they do not earn. Politicians usurp the place of patriots, and the reason for all this is that we do not take trouble with the affairs of the country as we should do. We have to stand shoulder to shoulder with a steady resolution for public uprightness in those that take public service of any sort. To count the man who steals to the value of ten horses from Government ten times more of a rogue than the man who merely steals one horse out of one pasture. We must show as clean a grit in fighting rogues as we did in fighting rebels, and insisting on honesty as we did on loyalty. We want to elect the men to offices of all kinds, who will talk to us as the man talked who ran at an early day for Sheriff in Kentucky. "Friends and fellow-citizens, he said, I want you to elect me Sheriff. If you will, I promise that if writs are put into my hands against you, I will take you if I can and put you in jail." All these men that rob and brazen it out have got to feel public and private and personal contempt, wherever they go and whatever they do, until they make amends. He believed there are many of this class in New-York. A cordon should be made among men and women to let men who rot feel that they must run the gauntlet until they make amends. Ministers should denounce them day after day until they disgorge the plunder that they have got. With austerity and hardihood in your life like the rock, and unselfishness like the fountains, and enthusiasm kindled from above, as the land is by the sun, this nation will grow into beauty and strength, and a power and blessing to the suffering and hoping multitudes of the earth that are looking to her as the new hope of the world, and they will flock to our shores like doves to the windows, and learn by a noble example what supreme strength and blessing there is in a man and woman and nation's life if it is composed of pure grit.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers—The Annual Address—Ten Years of Geographical Surveys.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held at the rooms, Cooper Institute, last evening, Judge Daly in the chair.

The report of the counsel was read, showing 468 members on the roll last January; additions 93, making a total membership of 561, from which 21 deaths and resignations are to be subtracted, making a total now on the rolls of 540. The financial statement shows a balance on hand of $169 52; total expenses, $3,667 42. Total books and maps added by donation, 1,049; by purchase, 174; total, 1,223. The outstanding dues amount to $2,684 62. The counsel reported on the election of six new members.

The President made a few remarks congratulating the Society on the flourishing condition of the organization, which, he said, was never more prosperous than now. He spoke of the services of Prof. Gilman to the Society, and remarked that he stood very high in his profession, and was distinguished for his research.

Prof. Gilman then proceeded to deliver his address, which was, in substance, as follows: He proposed to give a history of the last ten years of geographical work in this country, but he could only briefly sketch the outline of the work. We were apt to forget that this country was four million square miles, including Alaska; an empire much longer than any other in the world. The Government is rapidly engaged in developing the resources of this country, not only in the Coast Survey but the Corps of Engineers. The land survey marks out this territory for settlement; we have also an Indian Bureau, a Hydrographic Bureau and a Boundary Commission, and finally the Smithsonian Institution. At the West the States are engaged in developing the resources of the country. The railroad enterprises are also aiding in this development, and from every source we have the material for study brought to our hands. The speaker remarked that the various bureaus of the Government appeared to be ignorant of what each was doing, and this made it difficult to accumulate reliable facts. This shows that there should be a bureau in Washington where this information could be collected. The journals of the day are presenting all the facts that they can obtain, but even these are incomplete. We cannot point to any one book or article which is at all satisfactory as showing the condition of the great West. The maps too are very inaccurate, but the lecturer had collected some which he exhibited, among which were the maps of the Indian Bureau, the war map, and a large map for the lecture-room. He referred to the recent works showing the geographical survey of New-England and the hydrographic researches of the bottom of the ocean; also, the studies of Dr. Wood with reference to the coast of Maine. After an allusion to the historical portion of the work, and complimenting the Coast Survey upon the thoroughness of their labor, the speaker remarked that the Engineer Corps had not been idle, but had industriously prosecuted their inquiries into the course of the rivers and lakes, and in the North Pacific Ocean. The best account of the deep-sea soundings is contained in the writings of a French engineer. He said that this country consisted of three marked regions—the Appalachian, the Mississippi Basin and the Cordilleras—the mountainous upheaval. The name of Rocky Mountain gives no adequate description of the territory. The work of the Coast Survey has been directed to Appalachian system, and some excellent maps have been made of the harbor of Portland and the City of New-Haven. Another map which was reliable, is the map of the War Department, showing the battle-fields from Gettysburg to Appomattox. To show the ignorance of the people of Connecticut, he asserted that no one knows what the area of the counties of that State is. There are several peaks in the Catskill Mountains which are higher than the one which has always been supposed to be the highest. Almost all the investigations of the great Cordilleras have been pursued from east to west, while all the geographical formations range from north to south. During the ten years last past some extraordinary discoveries have been made, commencing with the beginning of the Pacific roads. The surveys for these have brought to light some astounding facts, and well worthy of study. It has been ascertained by the surveys for the Northern Road that the Missouri and Columbia Rivers are navigable to a point within 300 miles of each other, showing how nearly the continent is spanned by water. The State of California has lately made a survey of that section, which is very thorough and perfect. This survey shows the existence of peaks ranging from 13,000 to 15,000 feet elevation. Another valuable survey is that of the fortieth parallel, made by the United States Government. This will be a wonderful work, and embrace the mineral condition of the region. Another survey, which is of value, is that of Mount Shasta, on which glaciers have been discovered. The Colorado cañon has also been thoroughly examined by various surveyors. During the last ten years we have had five of war, yet the researches have been carried on vigorously. Notwithstanding this, we should have a Government topographical survey of the Western country. The speaker thought the centennial anniversary of the American Independence should see the organization of such a Government survey. It was also necessary that there should be young men educated to this class of engineering. Finally, the speaker urged that the work of this Society be prosecuted with vigor.

Mr. Gibbs alluded to his explorations of the glaciers of the Rocky Mountains, showing that the discovery was not a new one, as claimed by Prof. Gilman. Mr. Diehl stated that in 1854 and 1855 he ascended Mount Shasta and planted the colors of his country upon the highest peak.

Prof. Theo. W. Dwight moved a vote of thanks to Prof. Gilman, and alluded to the thoroughness with which geographical researches should be conducted. The vote was carried. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President, Charles P. Daly, LL.D.; Vice-Presidents, Henry Grinnell, F. A. Conkling, Jos. P. Thompson, D.D.; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Townsend Harris; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, W. H. H. Moore; Recording Secretary, E. R. Straznicky; Treasurer, Henry Clews; Librarian, H. B. Hammond; Council—Wm. Remsen, T. Bailey Myers, W. T. Blodgett, W. E. Curtis, Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D.; Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A.; M. Rutherford, Geo. Cabot Ward.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CAMDEN PARRICIDE.

Continuation of the Trial of Young Ware for the Murder of his Father—The Insanity Plea.

The trial of John Ware for the shooting of his father, was continued in the Camden County Court yesterday. The State brought a host of witnesses to disprove the plea of insanity, which the defense has set up. Among these was Mayor Cox, before whom the prisoner was brought the day after the murder. He deposed to seeing no indication of insanity about the accused. Samuel Bartholomew, Joseph Barret, George Lewis, William Ward, William Hanlings, Paul Sickler, Charles H. Stewart, John Sickler, John A. Cabb, John Dilks and William H. Hawkins, by all of whom young Ware was intimately known, and for several of whom he had worked testified to having never observed anything in the boy's actions or demeanor that would indicate or suggest him to be insane. William Hanlings, who lived with the deceased in 1869, swore that one day the accused wanted $100, which his mother told him he should have when she had sold some land; she tried to sell it, but could not; young Ware then swore if he did not get it he would take the life of some one who did have it; then he would be sure of it.

William Ward testified that he knew relatives of the prisoner, named Mark and John B. Ware, to be insane.

The State here rested, and the defense proceeded with its witnesses.

Margaret Simpkins, mother-in-law of the defendant, being sworn, said: He did not support his wife; have not seen much of him these two years; don't think he is clear-minded; saw him go into the yard and cut two yards from a clothes-line with a butcher-knife, and then go into the woods; can't say what he did with it; saw marks around his neck next morning; they were red, as if a rope had drawn him pretty tight; we believe he attempted to kill my daughter about four years ago with a double-barreled gun, with which he followed her to the kitchen and snapped at her, but it did not go off; he then got an ax, broke the gun in pieces, and threw it in the woods; he then told his wife he was going to get a couple bottles of laudanum, and kill himself; he went away at eleven in the forenoon, and had not returned at four in the afternoon; his wife and I found him then lying by the sand-bars; he didn't speak to me, nor I to him; my daughter gave birth to a child at nine o'clock the same night, which only survived seven hours.

Cross-examined—Don't know that he was in the habit of taking laudanum; he was not drunk that day; laid in the sand about an hour and a half, and then came into the house; did not eat any supper; he laid down on the floor with his face undermost; had often laid on the floor; his wife and he don't live together; they have lived together at various times since, but never for a long time at once; Mr. Simpkins and Samuel were at the Woodbury Court at the time he tried to shoot his wife; he appeared in a rage and cursed some; never heard from her or him the cause of his passion.

Drs. Ray, Jones and Coates testified that suicidal and homicidal mania might exist in the same person, but as affecting the prisoner nothing important was elicited.

A few other witnesses were examined, when the summing up was commenced by Mr. Scovel for the defendant. He argued strongly in favor of the plea of insanity. He was followed by the Prosecutor, Mr. R. S. Jenkins.

Church of Ascension Mission—Opening of a New Chapel.

About eleven years ago a lady member of the Church of the Ascension, (Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street,) gathered a few poor children and adults into her house for religious instruction, and from this small beginning there grew up a mission which has been established for more than ten years in Lebanon Hall, Hudson-street, and another mission in West Forty-third-street—both sustained by this church. Last evening the Lebanon Hall Mission was formally transferred to a large hall on the corner of Greenwich and Jane-streets. The whole house has been leased by the Mission. It is a large, old-fashioned four-story private dwelling, having a portico, supported by Gothic pillars, in front. The parlor floor has been so altered and extended as to make a very fine chapel, in the form of an L, and capable of seating about 250 or 300 persons. Adjoining the chapel, on the same floor, is a neat infant class-room, where eighty of the littlest ones are gathered every Sabbath. Sunday-school is held at 9½ and 2½ o'clock, and the assistant minister of the Church of the Ascension holds preaching services there on Sabbath evenings. As yet they have not provided a missionary, and hence there is but one service on the Sabbath. On Thursday afternoons, from 2 till 3 P. M., there is a Mothers' Meeting and Bible Class led by Mrs. Alfred Smith, a Bible reader, sustained partly by this mission and partly by the Bible Society, and on Saturday morning there is a girl's sewing class, and on Saturday evenings a singing class.

The basement of the building has been comfortably fitted up as a reading-room. The daily morning and evening papers are kept on file; weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals and religious literature of different denominations can also be found there, and working men may spend an hour there much more comfortably and profitably than in the dram-shops in the vicinity. The two other floors of the building are admirably suited to housekeeping, and will be let to respectable tenants by and by.

The chapel has been opened for the last four weeks, though the alterations and improvements had not been completed, and the increase of children and adults at all the services has been very gratifying. Whereas in the old hall a Sunday congregation numbered between thirty and fifty, it now numbers about 100. The Sunday-school has also increased, and numbers about 250. There are 200 families visited from week to week in connection with the Mission. Mr. Wilbor is Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Last evening Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith conducted religious services in the chapel, and delivered an address, in which he referred to the necessity for the establishment of such missions all over the City, to counteract the growth of wickedness and vice among us. The children, by request, recited impromptu Scripture lessons for a few Sundays back with very great accuracy. At the close of the services a collation was served in an upper room, and the audience were shown through the building before they retired.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In reply to an inquiry, yesterday, Collector Murphy said that since he has been in the Custom-house, Senator Conkling has never asked him for an appointment, either directly or indirectly, and none has been made at his request or on his recommendation.

Testimony was taken before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, in the case of Stephen Sherlock, proprietor of a vinegar factory at No. 402 East Twenty-fifth-street, charged with having given a fraudulent bond for the release of 107 barrels of whisky which had been seized at his place. It was shown that one of the sureties on the bond had personated Mr. John Brennan, a wealthy citizen residing in Thirteenth-street. Mr. Brennan pronounced the signature a forgery, and said that the bond had not been executed by him. The case was then adjourned for further hearing.

The funeral of the late George T. Elliot, M. D., which took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, was very largely attended, both by members of the medical profession and the friends of the deceased generally. The funeral services were performed by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, and Dr. Forbes. Over forty beautiful pieces of flower-work were brought by friends as votive offerings, and placed in the chancel. The remains were interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

The funeral of Moses Comfort, a prominent Odd-fellow, took place yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 54 Lewis-street, and was attended by many members of the Order. At noon the members of the R. W. Grand Encampment, of which the deceased was a Past Grand Patriarch, assembled at the Odd-fellows' Hall, and attended the funeral in a body. Mr. Comfort was a member of Covenant Lodge, and had belonged to the Order for over twenty years. He leaves a wife and five children.

The Admiralty case of Elizur Penny against the steam-tugs *J. G. Stevens* and *Gladiator*, was heard at the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, yesterday. Mr. Penny, the libelant, claims $3,500 damages. His vessel, the sloop *Wave*, was being towed out of Peck-slip by the *J. G. Stevens*, when a collision occurred with the *Gladiator*, in which the sloop was sunk. The libelant claims that both tugs were equally to blame in the collision. The decision was reserved.

Mlle. Othylie Bousson, who faithfully continues her charitable efforts to collect materials of comfort for the victims of the war in France, will forward to France in the steamer *Washington*, to-morrow, the proceeds of her late collections—seven or eight cases of goods, valued at about $2,400. Contributions continue to be received from all parts of the country, which are forwarded *gratis* by Adams Express Company.

An address for the benefit of the New-York Central Dispensary will be delivered to-morrow evening, by Hon. Fernando Wood, at the Central Park Garden, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue. The subject chosen by the speaker is, "The American People." The charity in aid of which the lecture is given is a deserving one.

The Society of Veterans of the Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. J. Diehl, Jr.; Vice President, L. Eicke; Recording Secretary, F. A. Trube; Corresponding Secretary, H. Lautemann; Finance Secretary, G. Gerlach; Treasurer, G. Linke. In addition, a Board of Trustees of five was elected.

A committee has been formed, composed of Messrs. Peter Roedel, Wm. Weber, Philip Koch, Hugo Hoenack, Werner, Volte and F. A. Sorge, to raise funds in support of the widow and family of the late socialistic agitator, Wilhelm Weitling, who died last week.

The Benevolent Society Fortuna yesterday forwarded to Consul-General Johannes Roesing $103 75 for the widows and orphans of the army in Germany, being the proceeds of a ball given by the Society.

The Court of General Sessions will be convened today for the purpose of disposing of unfinished criminal business for the January term. The February term of the Court will commence on Wednesday next.

The employes of the Controller's office met at 3 P. M., yesterday, and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of their late associate, County Auditor Watson, and resolved to attend his funeral in a body. It is probable that the obsequies will take place on Sunday next.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Scott, Peter McFernan was held to await the result of injuries he inflicted on John Gilden, whom he struck violently on the head with a loaded whip-handle.

The lottery in aid of the Union Home and School Fair for soldiers' orphans takes place at No. 581 Broadway, this evening. The prizes, 200 in number, and valued collectively at $8,000, consist of a number of articles left over from the Fair.

The Nassau Boat Club of this City will receive the representatives of the Schuylkill Navy, of Philadelphia, and of the Narragansett Boat Club, of Providence, this evening at 8½ o'clock, at No. 19 Union-square.

The man who offered a reward of $10,000, afterward reduced to $2,000, for the best rule of equation of payments, has himself won his own prize. A jury sat on the matter several days, and finally decided that his was the shortest cut to the desired object.

In the long-contested case of Bishop *vs.* Bishop, Chief-Justice Barbour, yesterday, granted an order giving Mrs. Bishop two days more in which to serve additional affidavits on the motion for alimony.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the drying department of the lumber establishment of Charles Hofferbeath, at No. 534 West Twenty-second-street, doing a damage of $2,000, on which there is no insurance.

BROOKLYN.

In Justice Riley's Court yesterday morning, a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Philip Treatman against Amy Peach, resulted amusingly enough in a marriage. Amy, it appears, had stolen four of Philip's shirts and a pair of drawers, the proceeds of which in coin she was on the brink of converting into gin when caught by her admirer and placed in "durance vile." Here she compromised the matter as indicated, and the Judge, on being informed that the charge was withdrawn, smiled and placed the pair under matrimonial bonds.

At the skating rink on Vanderbilt-avenue, to-night, preparations have been made for a sort of juvenile carnival on the ice. A gorgeous procession with fancy dresses, crowning of the Ice Queen, with prizes for the handsomest costumes worn by the young ladies and gentlemen present, are among the features of the evening's sports.

Mr. John Percy, a lawyer, has commenced a libel suit against the Williamsburg *Times* for $50,000. The libel is alleged to consist in the statement published by that paper last week that Percy was disbarred for violating the rules of the Supreme Court.

The first meeting of the Board of Assessors since the election of the new members, Bryan and Breen, was held yesterday morning. The only business performed was the confirmation of a large number of assessments.

Horace Waters, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, obtained a verdict for $250 against Sheriff Walters for property unlawfully seized by that official.

LONG ISLAND.

In the Queens County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. James W. Covert, during the month of January, 1871, the following wills were admitted to probate: Flushing—John B. Fowler, Martha M. Miles, Gilbert Lawrence, Margaret Brooks. Newtown—Andrew Deegan. Hempstead—Richard Bedell. Jamaica—Phebe Bartow. Oyster Bay—David R. Floyd Jones. Letters of administration were issued upon the estates of the following persons: George F. Mellon, of North Hempstead; Marcena Munson, Jr., Ann Wyckoff, of Newtown; Lydia Bedell, Eward C. Pettit, of Hempstead; George R. Wheeler, of Flushing; John Hayes, Rebecca Searing, of Oyster Bay. Letters of collection were issued upon the estate of Eliza Froward, of Hempstead. Letters of guardianship were issued for Cornelia S. Munson, of Newton, and Margaret E. Johnson, of Hempstead.

During the month of January six persons died within the limits of the town of Newtown without having the benefit of medical aid. In each case a Coroner's inquest has been held and a verdict rendered simply stating the facts. In five of these cases it was the opinion of the physician making the post-mortem examination that proper medical assistance would have saved life. The reason in all of these cases why a physician was not called was poverty. The town of Newtown is the wealthiest of the county.

The Committee of Twenty-five appointed by the Mayor of Long Island City for the purpose of making certain amendments to the Charter, met last night, but on account of there not being a quorum present, adjourned without considering any measure of importance.

NEW-JERSEY.

The heathen Chinese are fast becoming reconciled to the ways and manners of the Christian people among whom they have cast their lot. Last Sunday those in the employ of Capt. Hervey, at Belleville, got disputing over some trivial matter, and finally came to blows. The fight waxed warm for a while, and Capt. Hervey and the foreman found it necessary to interfere to restore the peace. No bones were broken.

An unoccupied house on Palisade-avenue, Bergen, was yesterday entered by the Police, who found that it had been used for the purpose of storing stolen goods. A large amount of silver-ware, under-wear, bed-clothing and a number of coats were found. A portion of the silver had been melted, and the alloys separated and left. The house was known for some time to have been frequented in a mysterious manner, but the fact did not come to the knowledge of the Police. The detectives are engaged in working up the case, but no arrests have been made.

Late on Monday night a kerosene lamp exploded in an outhouse belonging to John Vlois, of Elizabeth. The flames rapidly spread to his frame residence, and it was with difficulty that he was able to rescue his sleeping wife and child. The only source from which water could be obtained was a stagnant pool in an old cellar, which only afforded a supply to one fire-engine. The damage done to the building will amount to $1,500, which is fully covered by insurance in the Newark Mutual. The furniture was insured for $750 in the Citizens' Mutual, also of Newark.

The first annual masquerade carnival of the Jersey City Skating Club, will take place this evening at Brady's Rink, Jersey City. The Club has extended invitations to the New-York, Empire City and Brooklyn Clubs, and a combination of skating stars, such as is seldom seen, will be present. Messrs. Brady, Dollard, Cooke, Mead and Engler will appear and display the beauties of the "ringing steel." After the carnival the Club will give a reception to its brother organizations and members of the Press. A pleasant time is anticipated.

Officer Ludwig, of the Third Police Precinct of Jersey City, was yesterday held to bail in $200 to appear before the Grand Jury on a charge of beating a boy seven years old, the son of Christopher Ohlandt. The latter, ten weeks since, it is alleged, dangerously assaulted Ludwig, and his case is now being investigated by the Grand Jury.

A woman named Duane was arrested in Hoboken, yesterday, and committed to await trial on a charge of making several unsuccessful but vicious attempts to stab a liquor-dealer named Wily, and his clerk, because they refused to give her liquor. She was semi-intoxicated at the time.

Still another mysterious disappearance from Jersey City is announced. The missing one is a daughter of Mr. Collyer, sexton of the Third Reformed Church. She was lightly reproved by her mother, on Saturday, for some domestic neglect, since when all efforts to find her have proved unavailing.

A laborer, named Edward Reilly, while working on the Midland Railroad Monday afternoon, was killed by the caving in of an embankment, which had become loosened by the thaw. He belonged to Jersey City, whither his remains were conveyed yesterday.

Officer Mortland, of Camden, arrested Henry L. Moulton, late Sunday night, on a charge of assaulting with attempt to kill one Henry Harrison with an ax. Justice Cassidy committed Moulton to await trial in default of bail.

Two slight fires, the result of carelessness, occurred in dwelling-houses in Jersey City yesterday. The aggregate loss did not exceed $200.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Jan. 31.—General orders from the War Department have been issued to carry into effect the requirements of previous orders for a reduction of the Engineer Battalion, in which it is provided that unexpired portions of punishments inflicted by General Courts-martial, in cases of such enlisted men of engineers as may be selected for discharge, will be remitted, and the men discharged from the service.

Boston, Jan. 31.—The suspended men of the Construction Bureau of the Charlestown Navy-yard will resume work to-morrow.

The *Ticonderoga* will go into commission on Saturday. The United States steamer *Tuscarora* arrived at Portsmouth today from the North Atlantic Squadron. She brought the remains of the late Capt. Napoleon B. Harrison, of the United States steamer *Congress*. The *Tuscarora* will be repaired and refitted at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 31.—The market for American Securities opened quiet and steady, and Stocks dull. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.	4¼ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼@92⅜	92¼	92
Consols for account	92¼@92⅜	92¼	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	90¾	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, '65, old	90¼	90⅜	90¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
United States 10-40s	89¼	89½	89⅝
Ill. Cen. R. R. Shares	110	110	110
Erie Railroad Shares	18¼	18¼	18¼
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	29	29	29

Liverpool, Jan. 31—4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 8d.@8 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8 5-16d., and closed dull and unchanged. The following is the official report of the Cotton market: Cotton dull and tending down; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton, loading on ship named at Charleston, at 7⅞d.@8d. for Middling Uplands. The market for goods and fabrics at Manchester is quiet. Breadstuffs—Wheat, Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 9d. @11s. 4d. Total receipts for three days, 7,500 quarters, all American. Provisions—Pork, 97s. 6d.; Lard, 62s. 6d. Produce—Common Resin, 7s.

London, Jan. 31—4½ P. M.—Turpentine, 36s. 6d.@36s. 9d. Linseed-oil, £29 3. Refined Petroleum active at 1s. 6¼d.

The Cotton Movement.—Liverpool, Jan. 30.—The arrival of Cotton for the day is as follows:

	Bales.
Steamer Abyssinia, from New-York Jan. 18	1,761
Steamer Helvetia, from New-York Jan. 14	3,464
Steamer City of Paris, from New-York Jan. 21	1,220
Steamer Nebraska, from New-York Jan. 18	1,767
Ship Bridgewater, from Savannah Dec. 23	4,115
Ship Roselle, from New-York Jan. 4	1,516
Ship Leamington, from New-Orleans Dec. 3d	2,773
Ship Resolute, from Mobile Dec. 12	3,873
Brig J. L. Pye, from Galveston Dec. 9	1,045
Total import for the day	22,040

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Wheat quiet and little doing. Rye without sales. Corn quiet but firm, with sales of small parcels of old Western Mixed at 87c., and new Round Yellow at 89c. Barley active; sales, 8,500 bushels Canada West at $1 10. Barley-malt active; sales two cars City-made from Canada West Barley, on private terms. Oats steady and in moderate demand; sales, one car State at 64c., delivered. Cattle—Receipts, 162 cars, being the same number as received on the same day of last week; market active at the opening, but dull at the close; sales were made of 1,000 head, as follows: 53 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,218 lbs., at $6 75; 96 Ohios, averaging 1,334 lbs., at $7; 17 Ohios, averaging 1,296 lbs., at $7 50; 47 Ohios, averaging 1,500 lbs., at $8; 15 Ohios, averaging 1,440 lbs., at $7 33; 80 Ohios, averaging 1,272 lbs., at $7 20; 16 Ohios, averaging 1,100 lbs., at $6 37½; 79 Indianas, averaging 1,246 lbs., at $6 50; 69 do., averaging 1,286 lbs., at $7; 63 Illinois, averaging 1,126 lbs., at $7; 50 do., averaging 1,251 lbs., at $7 15; 16 do., averaging 1,390 lbs., at $7 87½; 8 do., averaging 1,207 lbs., at $5 60; 16 do., averaging 1,100 lbs., $6 75; 19 do., averaging 1,040 lbs., at $5 75; 83 do., averaging 1,260 lbs., at $6 80; 60 do., averaging 1,200 lbs., at $6 87½; 20 do., averaging 1,124 lbs., at $6 75; 30 Canada Oxen, averaging 1,607 lbs., at $5 85; 18 do., averaging 1,330 lbs., at $5 75. Sheep—Nothing doing. Hogs dull and a trifle lower; sales, 102 head, averaging 217 lbs., and 138, 163 and 169 do., averaging 185 lbs., and 129 do., averaging 159 lbs., at $7 75; 159 do., averaging 145 lbs., at $7 50.

Baltimore, Jan. 31.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 125 bales; gross receipts, 465 bales; exports, coastwise, 325 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 11,555 bales. Flour active; City Mills advanced 25c.; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7 75; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 50. Wheat firm and active; choice White, $2; Fair to Prime, $1 75@$1 90; prime to choice Red, $1 90@$2; Fair to Good, $1 60@$1 80; Common, $1 45@$1 55; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 65. Corn firm; stock scarce; White, 89c.@90c.; Yellow, 85c. Oats quiet at 55c.@56c. Rye quiet at 90c.@95c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 95½c.@96½c.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and weaker. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2, $1 28¾@$1 28¾, seller February, $1 28@$1 30 cash; during the afternoon fairly active at $1 29@$1 29¼, cash, for No. 2. Corn steady at 52¼c. for No. 2; during the afternoon more active at 52¼c., seller February for No. 2. Oats quiet at 46¼c. for No. 2. Rye dull at 88c. for No. 2. Barley dull at 76c. Highwines firm at 88c. Provisions weaker. Mess Pork, $22 37½@$22 50, cash. Lard, 12⅜c. Dressed Hogs firm at $8 62½@$8 75. Live Hogs quiet at $7@$7 50. Cattle quiet at $3 25@$6 87½. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,600 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—Cotton dull and drooping; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c. Flour firm and scarce; Family, $6 75@$6 90. Wheat firm and scarce; Red, $1 38@$1 40. Corn advancing, with a fair demand at 53c.@55c. Rye firm and scarce at $1 03@$1 05. Oats advancing and in active demand at 42c.@52c. Barley firm, with a fair demand at 95c.@$1 05. Mess Pork dull and nominally $22@$22 50. Lard dull and drooping; Steam, 11c.; Kettle, 12¼c. Bulk Meats—Holders unwilling to make concessions, asking 8¼c. for Shoulders; 10c.@10½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides; no sales. Bacon dull and unchanged. Live Hogs steady, with a moderate demand at $7 25@$7 75; receipts, 1,200 head. Whisky firm, with a fair demand at 89c. Exchange firm.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—Cotton firmer at 14½c. Flour firm; Superfine Winter, $4 50@$4 65; Double Extra Winter, $6@$6 25. Wheat steady; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50; No. 3 Red Winter, $1 40. Corn easier; Mixed, in bulk, 47c.@50c. Oats firm at 50c.@53c., in bulk; 57c.@60c., sacked. Barley held higher; prime Fall, 88c. Rye firm at 90c.@92c. Highwines, 90c. Pork easier at $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats firm; loose Clear Sides, 11c.; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Ribs, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Lard quiet at 12½c., in tierce; 14c.@14½c., in kegs. Hogs firm at $7 50@$8. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—2,600 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat.

Oswego, Jan. 31.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Western, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but dull; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52; 1,000 bushels extra White Michigan at $1 72. Corn firm but quiet. Oats held at 58c. for Western. Barley, Rye and Peas inactive. Corn-meal, $1 75 for Bolted, $1 65 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33 ⅌ ton. Highwines, 94½c. Railroad Freights—On Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ⅌ ton.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.; do. Orleans, 16¼c. Flour less active; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 37½@$7; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 50. Wheat firm; Indiana Red, $1 57@$1 60; Ohio, $1 42@$1 60. Rye—Nothing doing. Corn very quiet; Yellow, 82c.; Mixed Western, 78c.@79c.; Oats steady at 58c.@60c. Coffee firm; Rio, 14¼c.@15½c. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum unsettled; Crude, 18¼c.; Refined, 24½c. Whisky—Small sales at 95c. for Western iron.

Louisville, Jan. 31.—Tobacco—Sales, 131 hhds. Trash to good Lugs, $5 25@$6 75; low to medium Leaf, $7@$10 50; common to medium Bright Wrappers, $16 37½@$32 12½. Cotton quiet; Middling held at 14¼c. Flour firm; Extra Family, $5 75. Grain firmer. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $23. Lard, 12¾c. Bulk Meats—8¼c. for Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon—9¾c. for Shoulders, 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. for Clear Sides. Hams—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain Hams, 14c. Whisky, 89c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Flour steady and quiet. Wheat firm, with little doing; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 40; 1 car Red Ohio at $1 50. Corn active and firm; sales, 14 cars New at 72c. on track. Oats dull; sales, 1 car Ohio at 53½c. on track. Rye nominal. Barley steady; sales, 8,000 bushels Canadian at 85c. in store. Peas neglected. Seeds firm at $6 25 for Timothy and Clover. Pork quiet at $24 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¼c.@14c. Highwines nominally 92c.

Memphis, Jan. 31.—Cotton steady at 14½c.; receipts, 2,367 bales; shipments, 2,060 bales. Flour active at $4 50@$8 50. Corn firm at 63c.@65c. Oats steady at 60c. Lard dull and nominally 13c.@14½c. Pork dull and nominal. Bulk Meats dull at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c. for Clear Sides.

Milwaukee, Jan. 31.—Flour unchanged. Wheat heavy; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 33; No. 2, $1 30¼. Oats firm; No. 2, 52c. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 60c. Rye steady; No. 1, 89c. Barley nominal. Mess Pork firm at $21 87½@$22. Dressed Hogs firm at $8 62½. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 31.—Cotton dull and irregular at 14½c.@14¾c.; sales, 570 bales. Receipts—1,240 bales.

Toledo, Jan. 31.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 48. Corn steady with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 57½c.; Low Mixed, 56½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 31.—Spirits Turpentine advanced and closed steady at 46c. for Southern packages. Resin quiet; sales, 850 bbls. at $1 50@$4 for Strained, and No. 1 Tar unchanged.

Galveston, Jan. 31.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,989 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,266 bales; coastwise, 795 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 62,171 bales.

New-Orleans, Jan. 31.—Cotton in fair demand at lower rates; Middling, 14½c.@15c.; net receipts, 3,839 bales; gross, 4,128 bales; sales, 10,500 bales; stock, 211,458 bales.

Mobile, Jan. 31.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 5,350 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,360 bales; coastwise, 734 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 78,231 bales.

Cleveland, Jan. 31.—Wheat heavy; No. 1 Red nominally $1 42; No. 2 Red, $1 37. Corn steady at 61c. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 50c. Petroleum steady and unchanged; Refined firm at 24½c.

Boston, Jan. 31.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 82 bales; gross, 1,565 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

Charleston, Jan. 31.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 1,958 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 42,130 bales.

Norfolk, Jan. 31.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,621 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,027 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 9,894 bales.

Detroit, Jan. 31.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and declined 1c.@2c.; Extra, $1 51@$1 52; No. 1 Amber, $1 41. Hogs dull at $8 50@$8 75.

Wilmington, Jan. 31.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 790 bales; exports, coastwise, 231 bales; stock, 3,171 bales.

Savannah, Jan. 31.—Cotton quiet, but steady; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 5,838 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 91,315 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Peace at Any Price is Better for France than War.—Excessive approbativeness, not reason, has induced her insane resistance. Phrenology, as applied at No. 389 Broadway, would teach legislators and warriors lessons of justice and peace.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Iowa	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Russia	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 2	New-York	Havre.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
England	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR SAN DOMINGO, &C.

Tybee	Feb. 1	New-York	San Domingo.
Missouri	Feb. 2	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Feb. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota* or *Manhattan*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1½ P. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Batavia*, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on the pier in Jersey City until 1:10 P. M. Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 31—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Capt. Hayden, Dr. Gill, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Howe, J. F. Denham.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—P. Van Nest and wife, T. McKenna, David Woodin, D. Fisher, M. Tighe, C. H. Smith, Henry Smith, P. Dedmond, R. Thorman, A. H. Bird, John Lloyd, Thomas McArthur, H. Perkins, R. McIlonan, James Delahan, Wm. Booth, Henry Savage, and 17 steerage.

In steam-ship Champion, from Charleston.—J. R. Matthews, A. H. Browning, S. M. Aspinwall, Mrs. E. White, Miss J. C. White, E. A. Northrup, B. G. Clark, Mrs. E. Jane and child, Miss Jones, John Weldon, W. Alfred, E. Gibbons, E. Henry, Jas. Weldon.

In steam-ship Rapidan, from Havana.—I. T. Beauregard, wife and child, Miss Mary A. Gehland, H. Falls, H. Gonzales.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:11 | Sun sets.....5:18 | Moon sets.....4:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:12 | Gov. Island.5:01 | Hell Gate.....6:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Maddox, Bradford, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Centipede, Willets, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships Walter Baine, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, H. Sweetland & Co.; Thomas Dunham, McLean, Savannah, Thos. Dunham's Nephew.

Barks Lochaive, (Br.,) Farquhar, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Morning Light, (Br.,) Tracy, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs. Voyageur, (Br.,) Banwell, Corfu for orders, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.; Phoebe, Hewitt, St. Pierre, Martinique, B. J. Wenberg; Gettysburg, Corson, Cienfuegos, Evans, Ball & Co.; Mary J. Adams, Gilchrist, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; D. N. Bisbee, Anderson, Maranham, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; A. D. Scull, Steelman, Aspinwall, Evans, Ball & Co.; L. L. Burns, Crosby, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; H. H. Thompson, Stephens, Washington, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Francis Wright, Russell, Brazos, Texas 16 ds., via Key West 10 ds., with cotton and hides to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage. Left at Brazos, schr. Arthur, for New-York in 3 ds., and at Key West United States steamer Congress.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Jan. 13 and Moville 14th with mdse. and 156 passengers to Henderson Brothers. Experienced strong westerly winds and gales the entire passage. Jan. 21, 10½ A. M., lat. 50 10, lon. 34 40, passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.; 27th, 8 P. M., lat. 41, lon. 62 50, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 30th, 4 P. M., passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Jan. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Was detained off Sandy Hook 15 hours by fog and ice; Jan. 30, 15 miles S. from Barnegat, passed brig Armida, (It.,) from Marseilles, for New-York.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Smith, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ariadne, Pennington, Galveston Jan. 20, via Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Jan. 29, 4 P. M., saw a large ship ashore, about 10 miles N. from Cape Lookout; apparently had been on but a short time, as her foresail and topsail were set; could not make out her name; observed a large crowd of people on the beach by the ship; her lower masts were painted black; the Ariadne has been detained off the Bar by a thick fog.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. 30th inst., off Fenwick Island, spoke schr. Louie A. Van Brunt, from Indianola for New-York, 22 ds. out, and had been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left at Hatteras Inlet, bd. N., schrs. C. A. Johnson, J. G. Ferris, S. H. Sharp, W. P. Cox, D. W. Saunders and wrecking steamer Relief, schrs. J. Ferris and Jessie W. Knight bound to Cuba.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Havana Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; Jan. 30, lat. 37 45, lon. 74 20, exchanged signals with an American bark steering N., showing third pennant and Nos. 9, 0, 5; same day, off Chincoteague, exchanged signals with steam-ship Manhattan, hence for Charleston; same time saw brig Macacuadavic, of St. John, N. B., from Liverpool, for Boston.

Steam-ship Niagara, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Game Cock, Sherburne, Whampoa Oct. 27 and Macao 30th, with mdse. to D. G. Bacon. Passed Anjier Nov. 12, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 14, and crossed the equator Jan. 9, in lon. 36; had the N. E. trades very light and variable; Nov. 13, in Princess Channel, spoke ship Coringa, from Singapore for London; Dec. 6, lat. 31 S. lon. 40 30 E. spoke brig Helena (Fr.) from —— for Bordeaux; Jan. 7, lat. 3 S., observed an eclipse of the moon, 8 digits obscured; took a pilot off the Woodland on the 30th, and anchored outside the Hook after a passage of 92 ds.

Ship Goschen, (N. G.,) Heyn, Bremen, 48 ds., in ballast to Chas. Luling & Co. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather up to Bermuda; from thence westerly gales. Put into this port for orders.

Bark Deborah Pennell, (of Brunswick,) Reed, Bremen, 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly gales the entire passage, and been 12 ds. west of the Banks.

Bark La Ciguena, Ross, Leghorn Nov. 19, via Bermuda 13 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey, vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Dec. 28, lat. 29 30, lon. 34 40, was boarded by ship Melbrek, (Br.,) from Foo Chow, for London, 101 ds. out, with Capt. sick; supplied him with medicines; Jan. 29, lat. 39, lon. 74, spoke schr. Anna Lyons, from New-Orleans, for Boston.

Bark Morocco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Farnsworth, West Hartlepool Dec. 15, and Plymouth 40 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Made the southern passage and had fine weather; Jan. 17, lat. 28 50, lon. 67 30, spoke bark Georgina, (Br.,) from Hartlepool for Baltimore, and was in co. for 17 ds.

Bark C. A. Littlefield, (of Bangor,) Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Weish, Field & Way. Crossed the equator Jan. 1, in lon. 34. Had fine weather. Jan. 28, off Cape Henlopen, spoke brig Favorite, from Trinidad, Port Spain, for New-York.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from Bermuda 12 ds., with hides to J. Norman Harvey. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Armida, (Ital.,) Petrelussi, Marseilles 64 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 11; had fine weather.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, New-Orleans Jan. 7, with mdse. to A. Abbot.

Schr. Lettie Linwood, (of Harwich,) Eldridge, Truxillo, Hon., 19 ds., with logwood and cocoa-nuts to G. Wessels—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left no vessel. Jan. 18, lat. 22, lon. 85, experienced a hurricane from N. W. to S. E., lasting 16 hs. Lost deck load, 18 tons logwood.

Schr. John Atwood, Gallashaw, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with oranges to Jos. Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had light E. winds and calms first part of passage; latter part N. E. gales. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras. Left in port schr. Edward Burnett, for New-York, next day; Ricardo Barros and Mary E. Lunt, for do., ldg.

Schr. Elizabeth, Gray, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Laconia, Whitton, Fall River.

Schr. Caroline, Strout, Cherryfield, with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Mills, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Escort, Down, Virginia.

Schr. Excel, Marsh, Virginia.

Schr. Highland Chief, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. Annie, Rouldoff, Virginia.

Sloop Fred. Brown, Wilson, Providence.

SAILED—Steam-ships Virgo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; ship Angelique, from London; barks Iris, from Malaga; Abbie N. Franklin, from New-Orleans; brig Herman, from Shields.

Also arr. brig Perces, Hinckley, from Savannah. Below, brig D. S. Soule, from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York. Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; schr. Nellie Burgess, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.—Passed in—For Norfolk, steamer American, from Galveston, for Liverpool, to coal. For Baltimore, barks Maria, from Liverpool, Mirando, from Rio; brig Geo. Lattimer, from St. Johns.

A Board of Survey, today, was held on the bark Templar, which was towed to Norfolk for repairs.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 27.—No arrivals. The harbor is full of ice. Saturday, Jan. 28—P. M.—Arr. U. S. steamer Mahoning, cruising; schrs. Teresa D. Baker, Virginia, Boston; William H. West, Wellfleet, Tangier. Sunday, 29th—A. M.—No arrivals. Sld. steamer Mahoning. Monday, 30th—A. M.—No arrivals. Sld. schrs. William H. West, Teresa D. Baker, Owen P. Hinds, Lookout, Promenade, (Br.)

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 31.—Arr. schr. Rachel, from Charleston. Off the Tybee, ship C. B. Hazelton, from Liverpool. Cld. bark Mary G. Reed, for Liverpool; ship Lady Russell, for Liverpool; schrs. Wave Crest, for Jacksonville; Abby Wasson, for New-Haven; steamers Leo, for New-York; Oriental, for Boston, with the crew of the steamer Kensington on board.

Miscellaneous.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—The whaling bark Massachusetts, owned by Moore & Co., of this city, was wrecked at Scammon's Lagoon, on the 6th inst. She is a total loss. Her crew are saved, and are now en route to this city.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Liverpool, Jan. 30—Arr. today, ship Resolute, Brooks, Mobile Dec. 12, with 3,873 bales cotton; brig G. L. Pye, Pye, Galveston Dec. 9, with 1,045 bales cotton.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.—Arr. steamer Siberia, from New-York Jan. 19, with 1,500 bales cotton; ship Progress, from Mobile previous to Dec. 3, with 4,249 bales cotton.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:

THE

NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Free of Government Tax,

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

SINKING FUND

of the

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

Denominations,

$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,

From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

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